

the 2018 Annual conference
international sociology of sport Association

June 5 – 8, 2018
Lausanne, Switzerland

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ISSA 2018 ABSTRACTS

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June 5–8, 2018 Lausanne, Switzerland

Conference Theme: Sports Organizations and Organizing Sports: Critical Reflections



1A. SPORT, POLITICS AND POLICY

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 1216

1A.1

The importance of the administrative structure in the municipal public policies of sports and leisure in Brazil

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One of the main beliefs, or doxas, in the Bourdieuan sense, present in the political / bureaucratic subfield of sports and leisure in Brazil is that the existence of a specific administrative structure of sport would represent a greater financing and more actions of the public power in the municipalities. The objective of the present work is to analyze whether the existence of a specific administrative structure of sport represents a greater financing and more actions of the public power in municipalities of the state of Paraná - Brazil. We surveyed 80 municipalities in the state of Paraná. The data were obtained from interviews with public agents of sports and leisure and official documents on sports and leisure policies in the municipalities. The analysis carried out show that the administrative structure in the municipalities does not impact on a larger public budget for sports and leisure, nor on the number of actions carried out by the municipal public power in the field of sports and leisure. Contrary to what the neoinstitutionalism presents, institutions in this case do not matter, with agents having a greater influence on the amount of financing and actions for sports and leisure in the Brazilian cities surveyed. We suggest, therefore, a more accurate look at the public sports and leisure agents, since they seem to be the key elements for the expansion of public policies of sport and leisure in the Brazilian municipalities.

1A.2

China's Anti-Doping Policy and the World Anti-Doping Code

Tien-Chin Tan

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As the problems of doping in sport have become more serious in recent decades, the World Anti-Doping Code was drafted by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in 2003 and became effective one year after. The Code aimed at tackling the problems of doping in sports through cooperation with governments, so as to ensure the fair competition together with the health of athletes. In order to understand China's strategies for managing compliance with the Code and also the implications behind those strategies, this study borrows ideas from theories of compliance. China's high levels of performance in sport have undoubtedly placed it near the top of the global sports field. Therefore, how China acts in relation to international organizations, and especially how it responds to WADA, is highly significant for the future of elite sport and the world anti-doping regime. In response to WADA, China developed strategies related to seven institutional factors: 'monitoring', 'verification', 'horizontal linkages', 'nesting', 'capacity building', 'national concern' and 'institutional profile'. As for the implications, the Chinese government is willing and able to comply with the WADA Code. In other words, the Chinese government is willing to pay a high price in terms of money, manpower and material resources, so as to recover from the disgrace suffered as a consequence of doping scandals in the 1990s, to prevent future embarrassment and to prove the clean credentials of Chinese athletes' who win gold medals in international competition in the future.

1A.3

Brazilian's Bolsa-Atleta Program: an elite sport policy or a Welfare Policy?

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Brazilian's Bolsa-Atleta Program: an elite Sport Policy or a Welfare Policy? In the last decade, the level of competitiveness in international sports has been increasing and more countries are adopting strategic approaches to developing elite athletes. A considerable amount of public money has been spent for the promotion of these policies and the development of athletes in the beginning level until the high performance (Taro & Hanni, 2015). The Brazilian athlete-financing program (i.e., Bolsa-Atleta) comes in 2004 with the objective of ensuring Brazilian athletes have the minimum conditions to dedicate themselves exclusively to training and competitions, to enable the maintenance of competitive levels and, in addition, to enable development of talents. So far, the program has financed approximately 21,000 athletes, through approximately 51,000 grants. Although the legislation indicates the priority in granting the benefit to high-performance athletes, data provided by the Ministry of Sports point to a majority distribution to athletes competing nationwide (n=27,135 grants). The discussion about the scope of the program becomes more reflexive when analyzing the conceptual disagreements of what can be considered 'high performance sport' (Costa, 2007), especially when it has not been possible to verify if the financed athletes in the initial categories (n=19,226) have become elite athletes in their modalities (Camargo, 2016). This is an ongoing research aimed at investigating whether the program achieves its function as a funding policy for elite athletes, or if it ends up becoming a Welfare policy, acting as a salary for national athletes which have lower financial conditions.

1A.4

Sport policy advocacy: Best of times and the age of foolishness

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The maturation of sport as an area of policy is characterised by the sector's increasing advocacy efforts and political engagement. This paper explores the turbulence generated by sport associations' efforts to co-create, legitimate and 'case build' outward to political authorisers. A number of theoretical lenses are appropriate to unpack this turbulence, with each illuminating particular conditions and consequences. Drawing from empirical research in Sweden (together with perspectives emphasising ideas, interests and institutions), we auger 3 consequences. First, a focus on ideas draws attention to the narratives advanced by sport associations and the consequences of propagating an expanding range of promises. Not only can these narratives contribute to overcommitment, it also unknown which ones will gain traction and when, rendering the need to continue this 'shotgun approach' to advocacy. Second, pluralist (interest group) perspectives point to the importance of gaining access on the public agenda, where influence is understood to be dependent on resources. It thus follows that organisations should seek to redirect efforts towards these activities, by creating specialist communication/'spin doctor' positions. Third, a focus on institutions (i.e., rules, organisational arrangements) directs attention to potential governance implications as a result of continued advocacy. Insofar as it is linked with demonstrating results, advocacy may become institutionalised practice among partner organisations 'down the chain'. Ultimately while advocacy is laudable for its democratic potential, it is also costly, raising the prospect of fewer doing the work, and more people marketing, legitimising and selling sport.

1B. SPORT, SOCIAL INCLUSION & EXCLUSION

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 1222

1B.1

The place of sport in the process of radicalization

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Everyone has in mind the tragic terrorist events that have recently bruised many societies around the world, and everyone knows that some of them have been committed by radicalized men. France has not been spared by such acts and has developed a whole arsenal of measures and actions to fight against this terrorism, to understand it, to contain it, to prevent it. It is in this context roughly outlined here that sport, as a practice, occupies an ambiguous place. For some minds some practices, including combat, would represent useful resources for radicalized subjects: the sport would be a way to build a warrior capital. For other thinkers sports practice, because it contains all the attributes of a socializing activity, would limit the changes. But nothing is empirically known about the place of sport in the process of radicalization. Thanks to doctoral research funding, we have multiplied investigations in several socially vulnerable neighborhood clubs. Our goal is clear: we must be able to measure the extent to which sport represents a sum of social hard times that may include or exclude subjects, either an ingredient or an absence of social connection. The paper will present the results of one year of surveys.

1B.2

Decolonized realities and the ethics of responsive sport (for) development

Cora Burnett-Louw

Sport and Movement Studies, University of
Johannesburg/South Africa

The poverty in South Africa is on the rise as evidenced in a 39% poverty rate, high unemployment (43.3% in July 2017), 65.4% 'no-fee' schools, and the country having recently been downgraded to 'junk status' (sub-investment grade) by various global credit rating agencies. Political instability and unprecedented levels of state corruption further diminished foreign aid – a trend that exacerbated in all spheres of society. The country lost its host status for major events such as the Commonwealth Games for 2022 and Rugby World Cup for 2023 with associated loss of foreign aid to sport (for) development (SfD) endeavours. A national study conducted by academics from 11 public universities who gathered in-depth data at 72 schools from different socio-economic strata (expressed in Quintile rankings) show unique contexts. Particularly lower Quintile township- and rural schools present complex and indigenized realities that urge a scrutiny and re-think of traditional educational and development approaches. The paper argues for the right to be different and agencies focusing on sport development and/or SfD should leverage local agency and harness indigenous strengths to meaningfully impact on society rather than extracting sporting talent for a global market. Global sport agencies are compelled to adhere to a broader social ethic of responsibility by being responsive to needs for social transformation through grassroots and elite sporting practices.

1B.3

Advancing knowledge translation in the sociology of sport? A comparative analysis of two applied research projects

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Funding bodies and research institutions seek to promote research that has social impact beyond academia and informs policy and practice. The past decade has seen considerable investment in research translation and utilisation. Reflecting calls for public and policy sociology, the sociology of sport has a noteworthy tradition of applied and translational research. Yet, the knowledge translation process is fraught with tensions and dilemmas, and is often underpinned by problematic assumptions regarding ways in which research findings and 'evidence' can be transferred or translated into (sport) policy and practice. In this paper, we aim to inform a sociology of knowledge translation by comparatively analysing two multi-year research projects that sought to embed knowledge partnerships and interactions between researchers, practitioners and government: 'Community sport for at-risk youth: Innovative strategies for promoting development, health and social cohesion' (CATCH) in Flanders, Belgium, and 'Participation versus performance: Managing gender, cultural diversity and (dis)ability in junior sport in Victoria, Australia. We highlight the situated, context-specific nature of knowledge and practice in research translation processes. We identify the different roles that researchers may play in such processes, as well as ways in which knowledge translation and interaction may be effectively facilitated and supported. It is concluded that persistent challenges, tensions and dilemmas remain and need to be highlighted, not least the different framings of the link between knowledge and practice.

1B.4

'Integration: on whose terms?' A critical discourse analysis of the coherence of policy texts on sport and integration

Fiona Dowling

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Policy-makers continue to assert that sports clubs represent an important arena for assisting refugees to integrate into their new host societies despite growing evidence to the contrary (e.g. Coalter 2007; Spaaij 2012). The Norwegian government is no exception and in the face of the so-called migration crisis of 2015 that witnessed unprecedented numbers of refugees entering the country, it reasserted previous claims that voluntary sports clubs can be critical players in the integration of immigrants within civic society. There are, however, a growing number of studies that argue there is an incompatibility between the logic of welfare policies (like integration) and the logic of sports organisations (Bergsgard 2016) and sports clubs are rarely identified as proactively engaging with local policies for inclusion at a grassroots level (Sisjord, Fasting & Sand 2011). In this paper I, therefore, critically examine central policy documents that make the case for the role of sports clubs in the provision of state welfare and their surrounding texts. In particular, I interrogate how ideas about integration are framed (e.g. whether they draw upon discourses of assimilation and/or a celebration of diversity), and how ideas about inclusion via sports participation and refugees are constructed. I adopt Ball's (1993) conceptualisation of policy that recognises the distinction between policy as text and discourse. In so doing, I acknowledge that policies of sport for inclusion and integration are not simply objects, written texts expressing values and ideas about appropriate action, but the discourses evident in the texts *do* things to people.

1C. SPORT AND DISABILITY

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2212

1C.1

"I won and I share it": Using Facebook as a communication tool

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The paper examines and discusses differences in Facebook representations of athletes with and without a disability with a particular focus on Czech and international athletes. The existence of promotional and commercial content is also reflected in the research. The analysis involved a content analysis of posts (i.e., photos and videos) and fan reactions to published material on the official Facebook pages of selected athletes. The personal Facebook pages of four female athletes (2 Czech and 2 international), who had successful results at World Championships in 2017 were examined. To provide consistency, all of the athletes examined were skiers (Tereza Kmochová – Czech Deaf Alpine Skier, Šárka Strachová – Czech Alpine Skier, Henrieta Farkašová – Slovak World Para-Alpine Skier, Mikaela Shiffrin – USA Alpine Skier). Two key research questions were posed: (1) How do these athletes use their official Facebook pages for communication, promotional and commercial purposes? and (2) Is it possible to identify any differences in communication via Facebook between athletes with and without disabilities? The main findings and their implications will be presented.

Keywords: Sport, Disability, Social Media, Facebook

1C.2

"We know who is a cheat and who is not. But what can you do?": Athletes' Perspectives on Classification in Visually Impaired Sport.

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Classification in disability sport, an issue mired in controversy, is currently facing unprecedented levels of public scrutiny. Evidence presented at the recent Digital, Culture, Media and Sport select committee in the UK revealed claims of athletes exaggerating their impairment in order to gain an unfair advantage. Whilst the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) continues to defend international and national classification systems and processes (IPC, 2017), other stakeholders suggest they are not fit for purpose. This is not just a Paralympic issue; the controversy of classification pervades disability sport at all levels. Using an embodied approach to disability sport this paper reveals how classification is experienced and regarded by visually impaired football and cricket players. The paper presents findings from two qualitative research projects: one with the England Cricket Team between 2014-2016 and one with both grassroots and elite footballers in 2017. Our research reveals significant commonalities in the players' experiences of classification, including: visual impairment classes as social identifiers; a lack of faith in a classification system which does not adequately capture the diverse and unstable nature of visual impairment; suspicion and rumour about players misrepresenting their impairment to gain an advantage. The experiences of these visually impaired athletes add an important perspective and original contribution to the current literature on classification which, until now, has focussed entirely on the Paralympic context. International Paralympic Committee (2017) Evidence Session - Paralympic Classification: UK House of Commons – Digital, Culture, Media and Sports Committee. Bonn, Germany.

Available at:

https://www.paralympic.org/sites/default/files/document/171031083233121_2017_10_27%2BDCMS%2BSelect%2BCommittee%2Bon%2BParalympic%2BClassification.pdf

1C.3

Contesting Double Barriers: The Experiences of Women Athletes with Disabilities in Turkey

Bengü Güven, Funda Akcan

Sport Sciences, Baskent University/Turkey

Our understanding of the gender dynamics surrounding women's entry and experiences in the world of sport has significantly expanded in recent years. However our understanding of sport experiences of women with disabilities is still limited. Even though it has been developing in Turkey in the last decade, there are still less women than men in disability sports due to the fact that women with disabilities often face double barriers associated with gender and disability. The intersection of these barriers makes the sport experiences of women with disabilities more complex, but also more important in order to enhance our understanding of the experiences of women with disabilities in sport. Therefore this paper explores the participation and experiences of women athletes with disabilities in sports in the Turkish context. The data were collected by means of in-depth individual and focus group interviews. Our findings focus on the meanings of sport for women athletes with disabilities and factors enabling and constraining their participation to sports, with a particular focus on gender. With this regard we discuss the challenges they face as a woman, and their struggle against these challenges. We conclude with some thoughts on how sports may serve as an empowering experience for women with disabilities and also the ways in which sports might contest doubled barriers of gender and disability.

1C.4

Par le temps et contre le temps: récits de vie d'athlètes paralympiques atteints de maladies dégénératives

Luciane Maria Tonon, Katia Rubio

Escola De Educação Física, Universidade de São Paulo/Brazil

La montre est un objet précieux de la zone sémantique du sport. La lutte des athlètes de haut niveau est précisément contre cette machine qui enregistre la durée du temps dans le sens évoqué par Elias (1998) qui le décrit comme quelque chose qui peut être parfaitement capté en minutes et en secondes. Processus que j'appellerai de lutte "contre le temps". Cependant, lorsque nous analysons le temps développé d'une manière inexorable, invisible, non palpable, il est possible de comprendre qu'il y a ceux qui luttent «pour le temps» en faveur de son prolongement. C'est un facteur clairement observé dans les histoires de vie d'athlètes paralympiques: Susana Schnarndorf, qui a une atrophie multisystémique (SMA) et Elizabeth Gomes, qui souffre d'une sclérose en plaques. Toutes les deux avaient enclenché littéralement l'horloge de leur vie quand elles ont reçu le diagnostic des maladies dégénératives. Elles amènent dans leur discours l'espoir que le sport les aidera à prolonger leur durée de vie. En ce sens, l'objectif de cette étude est de comprendre comment ces athlètes gèrent le temps dans la continuité de leur vie et la réalisation d'indices. Ce qui signifie littéralement une lutte pour le temps et contre le temps. La méthodologie utilisée dans cette étude est un récit biographique, conçu à partir du discours du sujet, respectant la place du discours et la représentation de ce qu'il apporte dans la mémoire, sans intervention du chercheur. Cela nous conduit à obtenir des résultats pertinents dans la construction de la mémoire et dans la cartographie de nouvelles recherches.

1D. PHYSICAL EDUCATION & SCHOOL SPORT

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2218

1D.1

The paradox of how different social groups of adolescences relate to the subject PE in upper secondary school in Denmark

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University of Copenhagen/Denmark

This paper explores how adolescences representing different social groups relate to the subject PE in upper secondary school. In Denmark, there is a correlation between high SES and sports participation (Pilgaard & Rask, 2016), stating that individuals with higher SES have a tendency to be more physically active. The paper presents a 6 months' field study of PE lessons in 2 Danish upper secondary schools. Both schools were located in the Danish capital area: 1 school, located north of Copenhagen was characterized by greater cultural and economic capital than the other school, located south of Copenhagen. Lessons in 4 PE-classes were observed throughout the 6 months and subsequently 8 focus group interviews were conducted. We deploy a theoretical framework inspired by Norbert Elias, especially his notions of how individuals navigate and situate themselves within figurational contexts, negotiating 'I', 'we' and 'they' identities (Elias, 2001; Elias & Scotson, 1994 [1965]) as well the emotional work that is at play in such a negotiation process (Elias, 1987). The study showed that the students at these 2 schools have very different navigating strategies when it comes to their engagement in PE. The results contradict some of the traditional understandings we have of participation in physical activity among different social groups. The observations showed a stronger practical engagement in PE among the students from the northern school. However, the focus groups contradicted this by revealing that a much more serious and respectful opinion of the subject permeated the students of the southern school.

1D.2

Social implications of physical education and sport activities in first level Italian schools

Danilo Bondi

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Pescara"/Italy

These studies examine children's interpretation of movement activities in Italian first level schools from first through fifth grade levels. We found an age-dependent effect towards several criteria. In older children, we note an increase in the number of items, an improved link to social areas, the emotional environment, and focus upon specific purposes for sport and physical activity. Further, results show a reduction in sport participation in older children. Comparing the children's answers in third, fourth and fifth grade, there's a correspondence between the practiced sports and the ones considered adequate for themselves. Based upon the differences found in the inter-classes comparison, we can argue that, because of the development of social relationships built within the school environment, there is a tendency to practice sport together with the class-mates. However, if the discipline is perceived as inadequate, there is a great risk of sport drop-out. Besides that, the closed-skill disciplines are particularly exposed to the risk of drop-out.

To reduce sports drop-out and build social-oriented sport practices, we suggest promoting a positive emphatic framework adequate to the need of novelty seeking. We also suggest to focus on the promotion of good values such as fair-play and good lifestyle by doing activities for self-evaluation and by proposing a wide spectrum of sports.

1D.3

Physical Education, gender and water sports: A French-Californian study of surfing and sailing high school programs.

Anne Schmitt¹, Gaëlle Sempé¹, Matthew Atencio²

¹Ufr Aps, Université Rennes 2/France, ²Kinesiology Department, California State University East Bay/United States of America

This paper will provide a critical comparison of water sport cultures such as surfing and sailing that are popular in both California and the Brittany region of France. These water sports have been characterized as "lifestyle sport" in research (Thorpe & Olive, 2016). Typically, these water sports have been considered counter-cultural and associated with egalitarian, non-conformist ideologies (Créac'h, 2003, Booth, 2003). However, significant research has shown that gender relationships and social class divisions can be problematic within these activities (Olive 2016), and these sports are typically practiced and dominated by upper middle class males (Mariani, 2011; Booth, 2003). In this paper, we develop these critical ideas within the context of an international comparative qualitative study that examines the usage of water sports in secondary schools found in both California and Brittany. We employed the theoretical work of Pierre Bourdieu (1980) to demonstrate how different school-based programs were set up to reproduce capitals in hierarchical ways. Interviews and observations with coaches, youths as well as their family members demonstrate how these water sports reproduce certain codes of gender and social class that often privileged males from upper classes. Some leaders in these school programs became aware of these inequalities and tried to install more egalitarian structures and pedagogies. In terms of international comparison, the Californian cultural context was open to challenging social norms, but the neo-liberal way of life still created major inequalities and divides. Meanwhile in France, there is a culture of fighting for equality although traditional elitist practices remain.

1D.4

Brazilian School Games: a globalized model for school sport

Taiza Kiouranis¹, Wanderley Marchi Júnior²

¹Physical Education, Federal University of Tocantins/Brazil, ²Physical Education, Federal University of Parana/Brazil

The Brazilian School Games (BSG) are a competitive sports event held since 1969. Throughout its history, BSG have been redesigned and managed by different government agencies and institutions. Since 2005, the Brazilian Olympic Committee (BOC) has become the main organizer, with the support of the Ministry of Sport (MS) and Globo Organizations (GO). This new scenario pointed to a possible internationalization of these events, which suffer with the symptoms of globalization. Considering this new phase, we established as a central objective of this study: to analyze the development of the Brazilian School Games in the period between 2005 and 2014, from the point of view of its organizational model. In order to meet the proposed objective, the present study is a qualitative research, with data from a journal published by BOC and an interview with an agent from BOC. From the results of this research, it is noted that the BSG in the period from 2005 to 2014 presented several symptoms of internationalization: the change of the nomenclature; the participation of students from others countries; the visit of international coaches; the international projection of the event, especially towards the Olympic Games; the participation of Brazilian students in international competitions; the international references for the development of the BSG; and the future actions that point to actions by the International Olympic Committee with youth sport.

1E. SPORT & MEDIA

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2420

1E.1

Gendered visual media coverage of the Olympic Games? A longitudinal content analysis of two newspapers in Germany from 2000 to 2016.

Ilse Hartmann-Tews, Diana Emberger, Birgit Braumüller

Sociology and Gender Studies, German Sport University Cologne/Germany

Introduction & Research Question Findings about the media coverage of sport events are consistent in that female athletes are systematically underrepresented in sports media coverage and that there is a tendency to devalue their performance by a variety of linguistic and visual means in journalism.

The research question of this paper is whether there has been any change in the quantitative and qualitative visual media coverage of female and male athletes in the Olympic Games over the last 16 years, i.e. during a period of unprecedented growth in women's sport in many countries. The focus will be on the question of quantitative representation (hypothesis of marginalization/invisibility of female athletes) and of qualitative presentation of athletes (hypothesis of de-athletization of female athletes).

Method Quantitative content analysis was carried out of the visual media coverage of five Olympic Summer Games of two popular newspapers in Germany (BILD, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung). The sample comprises a total of 3441 photos, i.e. 2000 (n=492), 2004 (n=654), 2008 (n=875), 2012 (n=771) and 2016 (n=649). The overall data analysis includes a statistical comparison of female/male visualization within a single event and changes over time in general and with reference to gender.

Results In depth analysis of the visual representation supports the overall finding of sport as a hegemonic male terrain and – at the same time - challenges this traditional picture.

1E.2

“The women’s Olympics” or “sexism at the Olympics”: An interrogation of narratives of progress and gender equality in U.S. media coverage.

Cheryl Cooky¹, Dunja Antunovic²

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Sociologists of sport have examined the representations of sportswomen in media, documenting the gendered patterns within a variety of temporal and national contexts. Distinct from non-Olympic sports coverage, the amount of coverage of men's and women's sports during the Olympic Games tends to be more equitable (Bruce, 2016; Coche & Tuggle, 2016). Sportswomen in international events represent the nation and media coverage often focuses on their increased participation, as well as their historical successes and medal-winning feats. For example, the 1996 Atlanta Games were the “summer of the women.” The 2012 London Games were heralded by then International Olympic Committee president, Jacques Rogge as “The Women's Olympics,” a narrative reproduced in media coverage. Similar narratives of progress also appeared in the 2016 Rio Games, however pervasive sexism in much of the televised broadcast coverage could not be ignored. As a result, media outlets focused on the many instances of sexism. This notable shift reveals the complex ways in which dominant discursive formations and journalistic norms are constituted, shifting, and contested. Drawing upon McDonald and Birrell's (1999) “reading sport” as a methodological framework, we interrogate narratives of “progress” and “equality” within the context of Olympic media coverage during the 1996, 2012 and 2016—the Games that were celebrated in U.S. media for women's historical successes. Consistent with research that contests formulations of empowerment within the context of the evolving and multidimensional media landscape (Thorpe, Toffoletti & Bruce, 2017), we offer theoretical and practical insights on women's sports coverage.

1E.3

How do the women of CrossFit use social media? An exploratory study to examine influences and impacts

Rebekah Mitchell¹, Christina Gipson¹, Hannah Bennett², Caitlyn Hauff³, Nancy Malcom⁴

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The sport of CrossFit embodies the philosophy that participants both develop and strengthen their mental and physical capacities. Specifically, women of CrossFit are empowered through the sport as females are treated equally to their male counterparts. Interestingly, these women seem to operate in isolation within CrossFit gyms from the larger society where messages in the gym counter traditional messages about women's strength, acceptance and social expectations. Social media plays a large part in connecting CrossFitters to information and to one another (Heyward, 2015). Faroduly and Vartanian (2015) highlighted that women are often negatively influenced by using social media and have reported higher rates of decreased body image and increased cases of eating disorders, depression, and anxiety. Therefore, the dual purposes of the current research is to examine (1) how women of CrossFit at various levels are influenced by social media and (2) how these same women use social media. We conducted 11 semi-structured focus group interviews with 47 females that actively participate in CrossFit at various levels. The major themes that arose from the study were: participants use social media as an empowering tool; social media provides a platform to share personal successes; social media provides a platform to enhance personal views and perceptions of body image; and participants filter the people, information, and advertisements they follow. We concluded that our participants, women of CrossFit, have shown resilience against documented negative impacts related to social media.

1E.4

ABC Television and Women's Sport: Public Broadcasting, Innovation and Audience Development

Michael Ward

Creative Industries (ma Student), QUT/Australia

Women cricketers are making history; playing the first women's day/night test match this year. It is 60 years since the first test cricket was broadcast in Australia. And it was a women's test match. In a forgotten moment of television history, my research has identified that television's first cricket broadcast was a women's test; possibly the first ever televised in the world. In countries such as Australia, public broadcasting built a television sports audience, creating conditions for commercialisation of sports. Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) cricket coverage showed that only ABC had the national organisation, infrastructure and network to organise and deliver sport across the country. Drawing on research for a Masters dissertation this paper considers women's sport/media history for signs of a watershed moment in women's sports, charting how ABC expanded women's sport as part of a strategy to broadcast a "more diverse range of sports", bringing many sports to television for the first time. With unprecedented media coverage and increased promotion there are signs of changes for Australian women's sport. Sports media is experiencing fundamental change, evolving from television to an online environment. New media enables new players to engage with sports organisations, who are developing their own media departments to deliver sports content, building new relationships with "audiences/consumers". This moment in sport and electronic media history draws on previous innovation, including public service broadcasting's R&D role. Bringing together original research, this paper analyses the background to these developments and the context of current opportunities for women's sports.

1F. SPORT & GOVERNANCE (French Session)

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: ISDC 1

1F.1

Pluralité des bénévoles et conflits des légitimités au sein d'un club de sport professionnel: le cas du Quimper Volley 29 Élite.

Camille Gontier

Sciences Et Techniques Des Activités Physiques Et Sportives, Université de Bretagne Occidentale/France

Issue d'une enquête menée au sein du « Quimper Volley 29 Élite », un club de volley-ball professionnel, notre contribution montre comment les méthodes et outils théoriques propres à la sociologie permettent d'éclairer le processus de professionnalisation d'un club de sport associatif. Nous questionnons les enjeux et les difficultés induits par ce processus en dépassant une approche uniquement systémique pour comprendre la façon dont les références culturelles du sport amateur cohabitent avec les logiques du sport professionnel. L'enquête menée auprès des bénévoles et des dirigeants s'appuie sur des phases régulières d'observation et une série d'entretiens semi-directifs qui a fait l'objet d'un travail d'analyse statistique du champ lexical. Nous montrons en cela comment les acteurs du club mobilisent différents capitaux culturels, sociaux et symboliques afin de produire et d'affirmer des légitimités d'engagement distinctes et garantes autant des cultures amateurs que des logiques du sport professionnel. Nous établissons ensuite un classement idéal-typique qui distingue bénévole traditionnel, néo-bénévole et bénévole-dirigeant. Nous montrons enfin comment la position de chaque bénévolat au sein du champ professionnel implique une organisation instable et une gouvernance éloignée des pratiques de la démocratie associative. Cette approche structurelle de la construction des organisations nous permet d'une part de nuancer l'importance des causes purement subjectives et relationnelles dans l'explication des dysfonctionnements du club. D'autre part, elle sensibilise les bénévoles et les dirigeants quant à l'importance des déterminants sociaux et culturels dans la construction de leur organisation. Elle permet

enfin d'enrichir la relation entre action pratique et théories sociologiques des organisations.

1F.2

Usages et limites du recours à l'analyse sociologique du sport: deux cas d'intervention du sociologue du sport « consultant » dans une association sportive omnisports et dans une compagnie d'assurance

Lilian Pichot

Faculté Des Sciences Du Sport, Equipe de recherche Sport et sciences sociales, Université de Strasbourg/France

Notre recherche s'intéresse à la posture du sociologue du sport « consultant » susceptible d'apporter son expertise et ses connaissances spécifiques aux organisations commanditaires. Elle s'appuie sur deux cas comparés vécus « de l'intérieur » en tant qu'acteur participant aux dispositifs de gestion mis en place. Afin de commercialiser un nouveau service aux entreprises valorisant l'activité physique et sportive et le bien-être au travail, la société d'assurance Alpha a externalisé le processus de définition de son positionnement. Dans un autre contexte, le comité directeur d'un club sportif omnisports a fait appel à des sociologues du sport pour définir les orientations de sa politique sportive sur le quinquennat 2017-2021. Dans quelles conditions l'intervention sociologique peut-elle constituer un outil d'aide à la décision pour les commanditaires ? Ce faisant, l'expérimentation donne à voir les apports de l'intervention extérieure, mais aussi les limites des dispositifs de gestion mis en place et donc de la portée de l'intervention sociologique complice du processus de légitimation de la démarche de l'organisation commanditaire. Le risque de l'instrumentalisation est réel dans une configuration organisationnelle historiquement constituée et située. Le raisonnement critique sur la place qu'occupe le sociologue montre comment l'intervention sociologique dans l'organisation en matière de recherche-action (Herreros, 2009), fondée sur une posture réflexive et distanciée (Flamant & Granier, 2008), peut se départir du jeu des rationalités à court terme des acteurs. Se font jour des résistances invisibles au changement, des luttes d'influence et de pouvoir tacites entre les différentes parties prenantes de l'organisation.

1F.3

L'impact des acteurs du sport sur le comportement des administrateurs du sport. Le cas des fédérations sportives olympiques en Algérie

Mohammed Mounir Benabdelhadi¹, Sobry Claude², Benabdelhadi Ahmed³

¹Science De Gestion, université kasdi merbah /Algeria,

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Physique, université lille/France, ³Algerie, The United Nations Industrial Development Organization/Algeria

Le projet de recherche vise à une compréhension de la nature des organisations non lucratives sur la gouvernance du sport en Algérie. Ce travail aborde les questions de la structuration, du fonctionnement et de la gestion des organisations sportives qui doivent être conformes aux exigences et aux règles régissant les entités à but lucratif en termes de rentabilité, d'efficacité et de performance comme résultante de toute activité socio-économique viable. Ce travail s'est intéressé aux fédérations sportives Algériennes. Il se compose d'une partie théorique consacrée au contexte de fonctionnement actuel des institutions sportives algériennes à la lumière du contexte historique.

Une partie pratique tente d'évaluer les capacités et compétences des gestionnaires du sport algérien, et d'étudier et analyser l'impact de l'environnement interne et externe sur leur mode de gestion. Un questionnaire (N=16 soit 72% des fédérations sportives olympiques), une série d'entretiens semi-directifs et de l'observation directe ont été utilisés pour aider à comprendre la nature de l'environnement social interne. En tenant compte de ce qui précède, les résultats obtenus permettraient, de notre point de vue, de répondre aux questionnements et contribueraient aux perspectives visant à apporter des correctifs aux dysfonctionnements des organisations.

Les mots Clés: organisations non lucratives, fédérations sportives, gestionnaire sportif, Algérie.

1F.4

Comment organiser un sport sans organisation?

Clémence Perrin-Malterre

Staps, Université Savoie Mont Blanc/France

Dans nos travaux de recherche antérieurs, nous nous étions intéressés à la gestion des conflits d'usage liés au développement de l'activité canyoning dans deux Parcs naturels régionaux. Ces travaux s'ancraient dans le cadre théorique de l'action organisée développée par Friedberg (1997). La limite de ce cadre théorique est qu'il ne prend pas en compte tous les sportifs qui pratiquent hors des organisations sportives constituées. En effet, ces acteurs, ne peuvent pas être considérés comme pertinents pour l'action organisée, puisqu'ils ne disposent d'aucun moyen d'expression et ne peuvent donc participer à l'équilibre stratégique qui caractérise un ordre local. Or, si en canyoning, ces "inorganisés" ne représentent qu'une faible part des pratiquants, celle-ci est majoritaire dans d'autres activités telle que le ski de randonnée. Pour cette activité, c'est moins la problématique des conflits d'usage qui est au coeur des préoccupations des gestionnaires, que ses impacts environnementaux et notamment celui du dérangement de la faune hivernale. Pour y répondre, une initiative collaborative entre naturalistes et pratiquants sportifs a vu le jour. Celle-ci repose sur des compromis entre les deux "mondes". Afin d'analyser la construction de ces accords et compromis, nous avons choisi d'avoir prioritairement recours au cadre théorique de la justification (Boltanski et Thévenot, 1991). Ce dernier permet de poser la question des accords et des controverses, en se fondant sur des principes supérieurs communs qui les organisent afin de les mettre en cohérence interne et externe pour asseoir une concorde au sein de l'être-ensemble.

1G. SPORT & GOVERNANCE

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: ISDC 2

1G.1

"In my professional capacity, I've not encountered them at all": Understanding the Closure of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace

Catherine Houston

Faculty Of Kinesiology And Physical Education,
University of Toronto/Canada

On 4 May 2017, it was announced that the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace was closing and that a new direct partnership between the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations would take its place. The decision to close the UNOSDP was unexpected, with neither the UN nor the IOC providing significant information as to the reasoning for the closure or its future implications. Due to the UNOSDP being hailed as the home of sport at the UN, the closure of the office left many within the SDP sector and the academic sporting world confused. Questions remain about what the implications of this closure will be for the SDP sector, and what this means for sport within international development and humanitarian assistance spheres. The end of the UNOSDP and the grounds for its closure are still widely unknown, however, evidence gathered through interviews with SDP practitioners, academics and international development specialists provide a compelling justification for its closure. In this paper, I argue that the ad hoc nature of the UNOSDP, the confusion surrounding its position and its limited influence within the UN, were all contributing factors to the closure of the UNOSDP. This paper examines the role of the UNOSDP within the UN, working to understand the reasoning and justification for the closure of the UNOSDP and theorizing the potential consequences and long-lasting implications that this decision will have on SDP organizations and the sector as a whole.

1G.2

Processes of Change in the Organisation of Gymnastics in Denmark - From Community to Commercialism

Andorra Jensen, Laila Ottesen, Lone Thing

Department Of Nutrition, Exercise And Sports,
University of Copenhagen/Denmark

The national Danish sport organisations (DGI and DIF) are increasingly expected to take co-responsibility for the state's welfare tasks (Brandsen & Pestoff, 2006; Thing & Ottesen 2010), and this is reflected in the way these organisations are run. From a *figurational* perspective (Elias, 1978, 1994) the organisation of sport in Denmark is particularly interesting as the interdependences between state and civil society has had and still has a clear impact on the development of sports (Ottesen, 2016). The relationship between state, market and civil society in the form of gymnastic culture is complex and is always in the process of change. Around 1900 gymnastic culture was tied to the state formation, and currently it plays a part in a world where the welfare state is under pressure from global currents (Kaspersen, 2013). The Danish model of sport is challenged in a world where there is an increased focus on marketisation, consumerism, and being able to compete economically (Pedersen, 2011). Research question: ***How is Danish gymnastics developing in the sphere of state, market, and civil society, and what consequences does this have for the different forms of community?*** Methodically this question is examined by means of interviews, observations, and document analysis relating to the case 'DGI Landsstævne' (the largest national Danish gymnastics and sport festival). Results indicate that a group of gymnastics participants have the experience that several of the new initiatives at the DGI Landsstævne have consequences that affect the *figuration* especially in terms of the sense of community.

1G.3

Doomed to fail? A study of how junior managers at a major sport event cope with leadership issues

Annika Bodemar¹, Anna-Maria Strittmatter², Josef Fahlen²

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²Department Of Cultural And Social Studies,
Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway

Due to lack of leadership combined with occasional and haphazard top-level management, the 2012 Oslo World Snowboard Championships (WSC) were faced with wicked and critical problems (Grint, 2005) resulting in uncertainty and chaos. Simultaneously, the event was declared a success externally. This paper draws on the works of Parent and Seguin (2007) pinpointing organizational shortcomings resulting in event failure, and Parent, Beaupre and Seguin (2009) examining key-leadership factors leading to event success. It does so with the purpose of examining how junior middle managers cope with uncertainty and solve problems, possibly contributing to an external impression of a successful event. The study is based on data from semi-structured interviews (17), documents, participant-observations pre, during and post WSC. Findings show how there is variety of mechanisms between organizational levels causing uncertainty, including all factors leading to event failure pinpointed by Parent and Seguin (2007). While existing event and project management literature use leadership to explain why events succeed or not, this case provides us with an opportunity to understand how an event can succeed despite displaying factors allegedly leading to event failure. In addition, it provides an identification of additional factors for event success. By that, this study contributes to the understanding of factors leading to event success and failure of sport events, but also adds to a broader discussion on what constitutes event success in the first place.

1G.4

Les dirigeants de structures équestres: un défi à la sociologie des groupes professionnels?

Emilie Salamero¹, Marc Falcoz², Fanny Le Mancq³, Samuel Julhe², Emmanuelle Walter²

¹Faculté Des Sciences Du Sport, Université de Poitiers/France, ²Ufr Staps De Reims, Université de Reims/France, ³Ufr Staps, Université de Caen/France

Plusieurs travaux sociologiques sur les mondes du cheval se sont développés ces dernières années. Ils ont notamment questionné la spécificité des formes de professionnalisation du secteur (Le Mancq, 2007; Le Mancq, Chevalier, 2010; Chevalier, Lebeaux, Le Mancq, 2010), plus particulièrement concernant les cavaliers et les enseignants, mais aucun n'a spécifiquement porté sur les dirigeants de structures équestres. Ces derniers sont pourtant susceptibles de jouer un rôle essentiel dans le développement des activités équestres. Par ailleurs, les modèles organisationnels dans les mondes du cheval diffèrent de ceux habituellement observés dans le secteur sportif où l'association reste encore largement dominante (Falcoz, Walter, 2009; Walter, Falcoz, 2014). Une recherche collective financée par l'Institut Français du Cheval et de l'Équitation (IFCE) a donc pris pour objet les dirigeants d'établissements équestres. La trentaine d'entretiens réalisés met au jour une population hétérogène, présentant des rapports variés au métier. Ils pointent également la pluralité des modèles organisationnels supports de l'activité et des instances administratives (ministère de l'Agriculture, ministère chargé des Sports, IFCE, etc.) chargées de réguler l'activité et le secteur, que les dirigeants sollicitent plus ou moins. Ces différents constats, ainsi que la faible présence de coordination intra professionnelle, questionnent le sentiment d'appartenance à un groupe professionnel et interrogent les processus d'identification des dirigeants de structures équestres. Cette communication cherchera ainsi à répondre aux interrogations suivantes: Comment présentent-ils leur métier? Quelle(s) identité(s) professionnelle(s) revendiquent-ils? Comment caractériser ce groupe professionnel en comparaison à d'autres métiers (sportifs, agricoles, touristiques, etc.)?

2A. SPORT & GENDER

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 1216

2A.1

Why and when do young people quit sports? Gender differences in Norwegian organized youth sports 2006-2015

Lars Espedalen¹, Åse Strandbu²

¹Department Of Cultural And Social Studies, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway, ²The Department For Cultural And Social Studies, The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway

Previous research has shown that girls quit organized sport at a higher rate than boys throughout the teenage years. Few papers have systematically examined how and why these differential attrition rates between the genders has developed during the last decade. The paper therefore examines gender differences across time in *when* and *why* young people in Norway quit organized sport. Specifically, the paper aims to answer three research questions by looking at changes from 2006 to 2015: First, has attrition rates during the teenage years changed for girls and boys? Second, how does reasons for quitting organized sport differ between girls and boys and which changes can we observe across time? Third, how does social background such as being a minority or of a lower socio-economic background affect the two first research questions? The paper analyses data from the Young in Oslo-survey conducted in 2006 (N = 11 440, response rate = 93%), 2012 (N = 10 062, response rate = 72%) and 2015 (N = 23 381, response rate = 79%). The Young in Oslo-surveys include the same questions in 2006, 2012 and 2015 on various aspects of young people's lives, for example leisure-time activities, relations to family and friends, and social background. A question on why young people quit sports has also been included in each of the three surveys used in this paper.

2A.2

Professional Identity versus Gender Identity

Gyongyi Foldesi

Social Sciences, University of Physical Education/Hungary

This paper discusses one of the reasons for of the low proportion of women leaders in Hungarian sport: the identity disorder with both men and women. The study is based on empirical research carried out with semi-structured interviews among sport leaders (N=12, six men and six women). The results were interpreted with the help of theories of attitudes and organizational behaviour. The findings suggest that the two genders' views about themselves as sporting leaders are different since they are built on different values and experiences. Females' professional identity seems to be stronger than men's. Generally speaking, men believe that they are natural born leaders and consider their leading roles as evident. They are certain of the rightfulness of their top priority in sport leadership. Their gender identity, sometimes unconsciously and/or indirectly involves a macho belief that only they have the right to manage sport. They are convinced that sport needs them at least as much as they need sport. Gender identity is also a relevant aspect of women's attitudes and organizational behaviour in sport but in a different manner. It is concluded that identity disorders manifest themselves in sport in diverse ways in the two genders: While both have multiple identities, with males gender identity dominates, including their assumed overwhelming superiority. With women professional identity precedes other types of identity and leads to the over fulfilment of their managerial tasks.

2A.3

Creating gender equality in Swedish golf clubs. What are the problems, goals and methods for change?

Sophie Linghag

The Institute For Civil Society Research, Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University College/Sweden

Gender equality has been a recurrent topic of discussion in the Swedish sports movement for several decades. Efforts have been made at the policy level to achieve gender equality, but policies formulated centrally are seldom realized locally. The process of implementation depends on the interpretation of gender (in)equality in the local context, as well as willingness and ability. The local understanding of gender (in)equality has implications for the organization of the gender equality work. There is a need for studies of *what* is being done and *how* it is done when integrating gender equality. This study is based on a case study of a gender equality initiative in the Swedish Golf Federation and its integration in eight golf clubs during a two year-period. The aim is to examine the interpretations of gender (in)equality in the eight golf clubs, its implication for how gender equality work was designed and carried out, and the consequences for the results and processes of these choices. The empirical material is created from the use of interactive methods together with the golf clubs, as well as from interviews with change agents. The results show an initial difficulty to focus on the meanings of gender and to formulate problems following from gender inequality in the golf clubs. Gradually, the processes developed differently in the golf clubs regarding the formulation of problems, goals, in the choice and implementation of methods of change and perceived results.

2A.4

The ban of women-only swimming sessions targeting Muslim women in Denmark

Verena Lenneis¹, Sine Agergaard²

¹Department Of Health Science And Technology, Aalborg University/Denmark, ²Department Of Public Health - Sport Science, Aarhus University/Denmark

In 2016 and 2017 women-only swimming programmes targeting Muslim minority ethnic women in Copenhagen and Aarhus made the headlines in the Danish media, precipitating great discussion around whether such programmes contribute or impede social integration in Danish society. In this presentation, we will focus on the debates in the city council of Aarhus surrounding gender-segregated swimming sessions in 'Gellerupbadet' – sessions that had existed for ten years and had been very well attended. However, after ten months of discussion, postponement and handling in different municipal committees, the city council voted in February 2017 for a municipality-wide ban of all female-only swimming activities within public opening hours. The popularity and the longevity of the programme give rise to the following question: How and why did women-only swimming, the most popular activity in Gellerupbadet, become a 'problem', i.e. a leisure time physical activity that should be subject to political regulation? The ban of women-only swimming in Aarhus is a particularly interesting case to study, as it does not only testify to a rise in anti-immigrant politics in Denmark, but also points to strong measures of resistance by members of the general public and by those women affected by the ban. Drawing on a postcolonial feminist perspective, we will analyse and discuss the debates in the city council, showing how western, normative perceptions of gender equality become central arguments in these debates that justify the governance of leisure time physical activity, which points in particular to the intersections between gender, ethnicity, religion and sexuality.

2B. SPORT & GOVERNANCE

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 1222

2B.1

Mapping the playing field – geographic and institutional proximity in inter-organizational relationships

Josef Fahlen, Cecilia Stenling
Department Of Education, Umeå University/Sweden

The purpose of this paper is to construct an empirically grounded conceptualization of organizational fields, and of the process by which fields are constituted. Taking the perspective of the organization and focusing on internal processes, we aim to show how the mundane, every day muddling through of organizational life produces organizational fields. We propose that previous work on organizational fields in the sport-related literature have built either on theoretical deductions or practice-based (e.g., industry rankings) classifications of the variable used to explain organizational behavior. Our ambition is instead to focus on and conceptualize the subjective and inter-subjective construction of organizational fields and of the inter-organizational relations in them. To do so, we draw on one-year video recordings of board meetings in two large sport clubs, amounting to approximately 33 hours of video-recorded observation data from 17 board meetings. At a general level, the analysis shows how sport club boards' ongoing interpretive processes of meaning making unintentionally co-produce the inter-organizational relationships that make up the organizational field that the organization is part of. More specifically, the analysis shows how taking the perspective of the organization provides a foundation for a more detailed exploration of how *geographic* and *institutional proximity* of other organizations' impact the focal organization's worldviews and actions, including how they relate to other organizations. These findings point to the need for further research on the socially constructed, inter-subjective process of field construction through which organizations are differentiated, ranked and ascribed the position of *tastemakers* or *taste-takers* in organizational fields.

2B.2

Italian and Norwegian grassroots sports systems in a comparative perspective: Context analysis for understanding organizational model

Irene Masoni
Department Of Political Science, University of Pisa/Italy

This paper presents a methodological and theoretical approach used to study the differences between the Norwegian and the Italian grassroots sports systems.

This research highlights the opportunities offered by organizational perspective in comparative analysis of sports systems, through qualitative research based on local case studies and a deep analysis of the institutional characteristics.

Moreover, it considers contextual features (beliefs, heritage, history), and their links with the local and shared values that each community confers to its involvement in sport participation and its organization. These elements become key in defining the organizational models in this field of activities.

This paper presents some results, related to the differences between the Italian and the Norwegian sports systems, which consider the complex contexts and its relationship between organizations and the local background. To conclude, this research presents the way in which these characteristics influence citizen involvement in sport activities.

2B.3

What has changed by network sports organizations?

Yaling Huang¹, Jing Guo²

¹School Of Management, Beijing Sport University/China, ²Library, Beijing Sport University/China

This study examined the nature and characteristics of network sports organization in order to provide a more effective theoretical and practical information to guide , support, and supervise them. Interviews were conducted with members of network sports organization along with observations and documentation of their offline activities. The key findings include the following: (1) Network sports organizations are a new type sports organization characterized by autonomy, self-rule, self-coordination, and self-management through the use of internet technology (2) Network sport organisations are experiencing accelerated development in terms of quantity and scale, and increased interaction and participation between online and offline activities; (3) Network sport organisations facilitate the development of individual identity within sports participation and advance the rights of different social groups for their equal access along with enhancing sharing and mutual support. Overall, network sport organisations offer an alternative to traditional, formal sports organization. In addition, the informal and boundary-less network sport organisations offer new challenges with respect to current laws and regulations. We suggest that the development of network sport organisations offer enormous potential for new sports including a range of outdoor sports activities. However, a number of challenges remain including issues of trust and safety that could constrain sustainable development.

2B.4

The Normative Legitimacy Gap: International Sports Associations and politics

Hans Erik Næss

Management And Organization, Kristiania University College/Norway

This paper discusses whether the normative legitimacy of International Sports Associations (ISAs) such as *Fédération Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA), the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and *Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile* (FIA) require an active promotion of human rights conventions. By reviewing a variety of examples where sport and politics intermingle, it is argued that without heightened engagement in global governance issues, ISAs ability to govern sport autonomously at an international level will be called into question. Among these examples focus will be on the FIA's awarding of development grants to the Syrian Automobile Club (SAC) 2014-2017, which, although used for legitimate purposes, also played a vital part in generating 'soft power' for the government. As the European Union (EU) since 2011 has imposed sanctions towards Syria and subsequently introduced targeted measures against 255 persons for violently repressing its own population (among these persons we find the Minister of Tourism, which was responsible for sponsoring SAC events), these funds illustrate the complexity of the relationship between sport and politics. This complexity, it is argued, necessitate a new discussion of under what circumstances sport and politics can mix and what the future role of ISAs can be in order to maintain their normative legitimacy.

2C. SPORT, INTEGRATION & DEVELOPMENT

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2212

2C.1

The role of sport in reflecting and shaping group dynamics: The 'Intergroup Relations Continuum' in Fijian rugby and soccer.

Jack Sugden¹, Nico Schulenkorf², Daryl Adair², Stephen Frawley²

¹Sport And Physical Activity, Edge Hill University/United Kingdom, ²Management, The University of Technology, Sydney/Australia

The study of intergroup relations has played a key role in understanding the behaviour among people and communities in diverse societies. Central to the study of intergroup relations is an in-depth understanding of their engagement with each other in the past, present and future. One area that has shown to be instrumental in affecting intergroup relations is sport. In the context of sporting engagements in the Pacific Islands of Fiji, we present the Intergroup Relations Continuum (IRC) – a theoretical model built to assist in mapping the state of intergroup relations in a given context. This paper engages with the debate surrounding both the positive and negative effects of sport on intergroup dynamics in Fiji. Specifically, our empirical research sought to understand the role that both soccer and rugby is having on intergroup relations across the country. Based on this understanding we plot these sports along the IRC, and discuss their current and potential future effects on intergroup relations. This process not only leads to a new and better understanding concerning sport and intergroup relations, it also has pragmatic outcomes. In building a better understanding of sports influence on the status quo, and in helping envisage locally driven prospects for change, in Fiji and beyond.

2C.2

Becoming a 'good person': young adult sport and recreation leaders at the Boys and Girls Club of Ottawa

Christine Dallaire¹, Stephanie Mackay²

¹School Of Humankinetics, University of Ottawa/Canada, ²School Of Human Kinetics, University of Ottawa/Canada

The Boys and Girls Club of Ottawa (BGCO) aims to offer a "safe, supportive place" for disadvantaged children and youth and to provide opportunities that foster positive youth development. It provides after-school and weekend programming including recreational and competitive sport as a healthy and positive alternative to keep youth "out of trouble" while supporting academic achievement and building social skills. Some of these programs are run by former participants, 18-25 years old, that continue their involvement in the BGCO as employees or volunteers as a way to give back to the community. This case study of the BGCO explores such young adult community engagement through sport and recreation programming. Drawing on interviews with five (5) administrators (managers, board member) as well as with eight (8) young adult leaders, the paper first outlines the BGCO objectives as well as the volunteer and employee recruitment and training processes. The analysis then focuses on the young adult leaders' experiences at the BGCO as well as their motivation to support and help other youth. Their narratives further evoke processes of self-formation as ethical subjects (Foucault, 1986) to become the 'good person' the BGCO expects them to be. Moreover, the comparison between the different interviews reveals consistent discursive constructions among administrators and young adult leaders, suggesting that BCGO members share the same values or, in other words, are successfully disciplined and engaged in a common purpose and strategies.

2C.3

Implementation of the Peace Leaders Program in Colombia

Simona Safarikova

Department Of Development And Environmental
Studies, Palacky University/Czech Republic

Colombia has encountered itself in the post-conflict situation since several months. Since the signature of the peace accords different strategies, programs and instruments have been used in order to construct peace, facilitate the forgiving processes and put together former guerilla fighters and conflict victims. One of such instruments is also football which is said to be the most popular sport among the Colombian population. Several Colombian sport-for-development NGOs started a program called „Peace Leaders“ that works with community leaders, victims and ex-guerilla combatants all together and provides them with capacity building programs on how to use football as a tool in the post-conflict situation on the community level. The research that will be presented focuses on the analysis of this program. The aim is to map the current situation in Colombia and the place of the program among other post-conflict strategies. Through qualitative research design (observations, interviews) it looks into the functioning of the program and it maps the whole network and the roles of different actors involved. It also describes the place of “Peace leaders” program in the activities of the selected NGO, its financing, its potentials and challenges and it analyses the cooperation between different national and international stakeholders.

2C.4

Exploring the experiences of people with dementia using leisure centres. The transformative power of this new learning for the offering leisure centres make to individuals and their local communities.

Chris Russell

Association For Dementia Studies, University of
Worcester/United Kingdom

This presentation will directly address the aim of the conference by considering the links between the social sciences, and sports organizations. Specifically, it will report on research undertaken with leisure centres in England appraising their understanding of dementia, their offering to people with dementia, and their perceived needs as they seek to improve their understanding and offering. The presentation will also provide insights from the early stages of allied research investigating the experience of people with dementia using leisure centres, and the possible impact of this upon their sense of identity. The content is particularly important and relevant because of: The large and growing numbers of people living with dementia across the world (World Health Organization, 2015). The search for responses to the challenges of dementia that promote autonomy, agency and social citizenship for individuals, and enable communities to be genuinely dementia friendly (Brooker and Latham 2016; Department of Health, 2016). The increasing popularity of individually tailored sport and leisure pursuits, which leisure centres are ideally placed to offer from the heart of their communities (Harris, Nichols & Taylor, 2017), at a time when financial pressures are putting such provision at risk (Local Government Association, 2017). The presentation will contribute learning that can assist the transformation of leisure centres, and other sports clubs & organizations, via their underpinning policies and practices, so they can assist in tackling the critical societal issue of responding to the challenge of dementia. N.B. *(Full Reference List is available from Chris Russell, author/presenter.)*

2D. SPORT, HEALTH & DRUGS

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2218

2D.1

Physical activity programs for health promotion: examples of sociological studies commissioned by local organizations

Sandrine Knobé

Laboratory Sport And Social Sciences, University of
Strasbourg/France

In a context of struggle against physical inactivity and chronic diseases, public health policies seek to encourage individuals to practice physical activity on a regular basis. In addition to the French national prevention campaigns developed within the framework of the National Health Nutrition Plan, many cities set up programs to promote health through physical activities, often in targeting specific audiences, particularly socially disadvantaged groups. This is the case for the city of Strasbourg, which is developing physical activities for health promotion on a medical prescription basis. The sport and social sciences laboratory from the University of Strasbourg is a multidisciplinary team in sport sciences (sociology, history, anthropology, education sciences) which has been exploring for more than thirty years the links between sport and societies with empirical data. Since 2012, the laboratory is regularly asked to provide its expertise in understanding the social uses of beneficiaries from different programs encouraging the practice of physical activities. Research projects are then co-constructed between scientific actors and local public policy actors. The aim of the communication is to present the approach, some of the main results and especially the issues and questions that result from such projects. From several examples of past or current studies, we would like to provide a reflexive feedback and put into perspective the resources and constraints related to this type of approach.

2D.2

Football, Concussion and the cultural representation of dementia

Dominic Malcolm

School Of Sport, Exercise And Health Sciences,
Loughborough University/United Kingdom

Concerns about the relationship between sports-related concussion and longer term neurocognitive decline are becoming increasingly newsworthy. Drawing upon the post-mortem identification of damage to the brains of former American footballers, a condition subsequently labelled chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) has been identified in a small number of former British footballers. Most notably concerns have been raised in relation to the apparent prevalence of dementia amongst England's 1966 World Cup winning men's football team and this has led to a research programme encompassing 15,000 former players to see whether dementia is more common in ex-professional footballers than in the 'normal' population. This paper sets out to critique contemporary concerns through highlighting the dynamics of the cultural representation of dementia in general, and the sport-specific characteristics of this process in particular. The paper de-constructs narratives of football, concussion and dementia to illustrate how this social issue is framed and recreated in the contemporary media. It argues that a consideration of aspects of footballers' biographies and social interdependencies explain why rates of diagnosis may be atypical relative to the broader population. It examines some of the peculiarities of the narratives surrounding footballers and dementia which explain why group has risen to such prominence in public debates about dementia. It concludes by reflecting on the role of sociologists of sport in contributing to broader debates about concussion in sport, and argues that the mobilization of fundamental sociological practices is more useful than recourse to lay-ethical principles in developing our understanding of these phenomena.

2D.3

The Politics of Screening NCAA Athletes for Sickle Cell Trait

Mary McDonald

School Of History And Sociology, Georgia Institute of Technology/United States of America

Since 2013 the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has required that all athletes be tested for sickle cell trait ostensibly to ensure the health and safety of student athletes given that the inherited condition can interfere with blood flow and oxygen uptake under extreme conditions such as during intense exercise. But there is clearly more to this testing process beyond the NCAA's stated concerns for player safety. This paper draws upon Cultural Studies, and Science and Technology Studies perspectives to explore NCAA screening practices specifically in relationship to: 1) the commodified contexts of NCAA sport where screenings help to obscure the commercialized structure of the NCAA; 2) The political economy of genetic screening practices beyond the NCAA. By investigating these issues, this analysis also interrogates the precarious use of genetic screening within and beyond sport spaces while also interrogating commonsense notions of (dis)ability, health and risk.

2D.4

Unhealthy Pursuits: A Thematic Analysis of Sport-Specific Crowdfunding

Parissa Safai, Mahnaz Khomamizadeh

School Of Kinesiology And Health Science, York University/Canada

Building on a line of research focused on the material conditions of high performance athletes' lives and the health consequences of those conditions, this paper focuses on sport-specific crowdfunding. Crowdfunding refers to the practice of funding a project or venture by raising monetary contributions from a large number of people, typically via the Internet. Crowdfunding is well established and well researched in such sectors as the arts, business as well as charities, but less is known about its emergence within, role of and implications for sport, high performance or otherwise. This paper will zero in the conceptualizations of health and health care employed by high performance athletes as part of their sport-specific crowdfunding campaigns, specifically those campaigns profiled through Pursu.it, a Halifax-based volunteer-run, nonprofit crowdfunding organization and website dedicated to national and international high performance athletes. Four key themes emerged following content analysis of 94 individual sport-specific crowdfunding campaigns including: the ethos of the 'limitless body,' overconformity to the sport ethic and the adoption/reproduction of particular discursive strategies around pain and injury; nutrition in/security; and health expertise as a giveback. This paper will conclude with discussion of the themes in relation to the political nature of health in high performance sport.

2E. METHODS OF SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2420

2E.1

Reflections on the Methodological and Ethical Experiences of Undertaking Cross-Cultural Qualitative Research with Turkish and British Climbers

Funda Akcan¹, Elizabeth Pike²

¹Sport Sciences, Baskent University/Turkey, ²Sport, Health And Exercise, University of Hertfordshire/United Kingdom

Performing cross-cultural qualitative research has many methodological and ethical challenges which researchers have to deal with while carrying out their research (Liamputtong, 2010). In this paper we focus on some methodological and ethical issues while conducting a cross-cultural research project which takes a particular focus on the experiences of climbers in Turkey and the United Kingdom. We use reflective writing and field notes to present how we experienced the qualitative research process as researchers and how our unique experiences might affect or facilitate the research process. Our results focus on our experiences of methodological and ethical issues: for example, accessing the research field, interviewing processes, becoming an insider, relationships in the field, and interpreting the data. While doing this we also focus on analyzing ourselves as researchers to particularly understand how our different cultural backgrounds might influence the research process and research results. We conclude with some recommendations on the strategies to facilitate conducting cross-cultural research and the possible ways to negotiate the challenges we might face in the research process.

*This study is funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK).

2E.2

Sports Sociological studies: Influencing Sports Organizations

Sanjay Tewari

Sports And Sociology, Indian Sociological Society, Athletics Association/India

A contentious issue is whether sociological development involves closing of social groups or opening up of new social relations (for Bourdieu, social stratification versus social mobility). Both approaches yield interesting analytical possibilities, but this study emphasizes that the bridging effect, i.e. the question will mainly be how social relations within one context (i.e. sociological development) have implications for how members of sport organizations face specific external phenomena (whether they trust other people, whether they are interested in politics). This approach also implies a stance on a third issue. Coleman and Putnam are accused of confusing causes and effects when it comes to analyses of sociological development (Giddens, 2012). The reason for these continuing problems is that the sociological development concept often pretends to examine a rather restricted phenomenon, but actually describes a whole process. The crux of phenomena is a (set of) social relation(s), but this relation depends on its consequences for passing as what it is; these turn out as sociological development when a manifestation of a latent resource potential is fulfilled. To meet this challenge, it has been considered that generalized trust, norms or political engagement, etc., not as sociological development, but as social phenomena that might be influenced – increase or decrease – by variations of sociological development. In sketching a theoretical framework for how sociological development should be approached for sport sociological studies, I chose to focus on sociological development as individual assets, as one sequence of a more extended social process and outwardly bridging rather than bonding.

2E.3

Physical culture in Physical Cultural Studies theory and in Brazilian Physical Education: theoretical-conceptual equivalences and differences in the thematization of sport, body and its practices

Larissa Lara

Physical Education, State University of Maringá/Brazil

Physical culture is structured in the Physical Cultural Studies (PCS) field by a group of researchers, mainly in English language countries, as a way of representing the diversity of bodily expressions considered in their various contexts (social, cultural, historical and technological), in their power relations, as aspects of embodiment and of ethnic-racial diversity, gender and social class. However, while physical culture takes on an evidently critical role when framed by the PCS, its conceptual treatment is understood in a reductionist and naturalized way in many Latin American countries, or even permeated by inexpressive theoretical-conceptual approaches, as it occurs in Brazil. Thus, in order to discuss these issues, this paper presents part of a research carried out in the United Kingdom as a result of postdoctoral studies, whose objective was to confront the concept of physical culture investigated in the PCS theory with the concept of physical culture in use the Brazilian context of physical education. The analysis indicates that the concept of physical culture developed in Brazil, especially in the 1980s and 1990s, is close to the concept of physical culture used in the PCS theory regarding the term's scope, although distant in its objectives and theoretical approach by assuming, in many cases, a mechanistic, naturalized and a-critical perspective. Hence the concept of physical culture is gradually abandoned in the production of knowledge in Brazilian physical education, with terms such as body culture, body culture of movement, culture of human movement, culture of the body and bodily practices being preferred.

2E.4

Challenges and possibilities of prospective research in elite sport: Insights from the 'Paths to Rio study'

Astrid Schubring, Natalie Barker-Ruchti, Anna Post, Stefan Pettersson

Department Of Food And Nutrition, And Sport Science, University of Gothenburg/Sweden

Qualitative longitudinal research (QLR) is a methodology on the rise (Neale, Henwood, & Holland, 2012). In elite sport, however, few sociologists of sport have used QLR and examples of prospective longitudinal studies are limited. In this presentation we give insight into the Paths to Rio project which accompanied a group of twelve elite athletes in the lead up to a major international competition. We will first outline the research aims of the Paths to Rio study and how the QLR approach guided the design of multiple data collection methods and their timing over the course of a year. More specifically, we used five data collection tools, including a career background questionnaire; weekly online-surveys; three semi-structured interviews (two prior to the competition and one post-competition); observations of training sessions; and collection of competition results. Second, we will present exemplary material gathered throughout the study to illustrate challenges of prospective research in elite sport (e.g. athlete retention), but also its benefits for researching career development and the effect of change-events in 'real time'. We conclude by sharing athletes' experiences of engagement in the prospective study and the benefits they were able to draw by using the interviews for reflection on the ongoing career phase and the weekly online-survey for self-evaluation.

2F. ISCWAG

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: ISDC 1

2F.1

Mapping the socio-cultural dimensions of women's artistic gymnastics: A research tree approach

Roslyn Kerr¹, David Storek²

¹Department Of Tourism, Sport And Society, 6th Floor Forbes, Lincoln University/New Zealand, ²Grants And Innovation Office, University of Gothenburg/Sweden

A challenge for many universities and research organisations is how to map and connect the research undertaken in any particular field. This presentation discusses the creation and implementation of a research tree designed to encapsulate international cross-disciplinary research undertaken in women's artistic gymnastics. The process involved the scoping of journal articles, the identification of common themes, the creation of an initial research tree and then finalisation through discussions with the researchers. The tree united diverse researchers under one umbrella and created consensus about the broad brushstrokes of their common research field. It harmonized different researchers' view of a complex topic and through a 2016 conference it also created a cross-disciplinary understanding among researchers for other researchers' contributions. A key learning was that the encapsulation process can succeed if 1) a motivated researcher collaborates with the university innovation support 2) there is a clear goal for the usage of the tree already from the start. Please include this abstract in the ISCWAG session.

2F.2

The grooming process in women's gymnastics; moving beyond the coach-athlete relationship by using a critical ecological perspective

Froukje Smits¹, Frank Jacobs², Annelies Knoppers³

¹Institute Of Social Work, Utrecht University of Applied Sciences/Netherlands, ²Health, Nutrition & Sports, The Hague University of Applied Sciences/Netherlands, ³Governance And Organization Studies, Utrecht University/Netherlands

Research on grooming in sport tends to focus on adults who groom athletes in ways that lead to emotional and sexual abuse (e.g. Brackenridge & Fasting, 2005; Raakman, Dorsch & Rhind, 2010). The frameworks that are used to examine the grooming process often focus primarily on the micro level, that is, interactions between coach and athlete. The solution then seems to be to create rules and procedures that restrict touch and shape coach-athlete interactions. Such research does not explain however, how abuse can be sustained by societal ideologies (macro level) and institutions (meso level). The results of our research on elite gymnasts suggests for example, that a grooming process does not occur in isolation from other processes that take place at meso and macro levels. In this presentation we discuss how grooming at the micro level does not stand alone but is part of a complex dynamic that extends beyond the coach-athlete relationship. Both macro and micro levels inform coach-athlete interactions. Similarly these interactions may reproduce both dominant ideologies and institutions. We draw on data from our study with 14 elite young women gymnasts, 12 parents, 5 high performance coaches and 5 members of board directors of clubs that produce elite women gymnasts (Jacobs, Smits & Knoppers, 2016; Smits, Jacobs & Knoppers, 2016), to show how these three levels interact to create situations that may facilitate grooming processes. We pay special attention to the ways in which power plays out at all three levels and at the same time, transcends them.

2F.3

Older Gymnasts in Women's Artistic Gymnastics: Moving Beyond a Bodily Focus

Myrian Nunomura¹, Roslyn Kerr², Georgia Cervin³,
Astrid Schubring⁴

¹School Of Physical Education And Sport, University of
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Zealand, ³School Of Humanities, History Discipline,
The University of Western Australia/Australia,
⁴Department Of Food And Nutrition, And Sport
Science, University of Gothenborg/Sweden

Since the performances of famous gymnasts such as Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci in the 1970s, Women's Artistic Gymnastics (WAG) has been characterised as a problematic child sport. In addition, the combination of competing at a high level at a young age has been associated with health and psychological issues. However, recently there have been several gymnasts appearing at the highest international level of considerably older age. Very little research has examined older gymnasts and the effects of seeing 'older' bodies on the gymnastics competition floor. This study interviewed and analysed the experience of seven Brazilian gymnasts over 20's and three coaches who represented the country at World Championships and Olympic Games. Results showed that the increased experience and knowledge held by older gymnasts influenced the coaches' coaching style and the way they perceived the prolonged career in WAG. Some gymnasts assumed the leadership or caring role within their teams, and became influential to the next generation; some even become a 'link' between coaches and young gymnasts. Coaches tended to believe that the combination of experience, technical level, and good health were more important to perform in WAG, instead of simply age and body type. Therefore, we conclude that coaches need to recognise and explore gymnasts' potential beyond the physical and motor aspects, and acknowledge the benefits of having matured and experienced gymnasts in their teams.

2F.4

Be beautiful, be thin: the gender regime in rhythmic gymnastic and his effects on young bodies

Christine Mennesson, Sylvia Visentin
F2smh, Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse 3/France

Sports practices play a central role in the incorporation of gender norms. This process is particularly effective when it involves children (Messner 2000, 2009, 2011) and adolescents (Laberge & Albert, 2000). Nevertheless, gender incorporation differs according to the characteristics of the sport activity and the chosen modes of learning. If this process has been analyzed in male (Light & Kirk, 2000) and mixed-sex (Musto, 2013) activities, the case of women's practises remains little studied. This communication focuses on the construction of gender in a typically feminine activity, rhythmic gymnastic. It is based on two types of data: an ethnographic survey of a group of young gymnasts aged 9 to 10, practicing at the national level, and a survey by interviews with former gymnasts, mostly teenagers, same level. The observations make it possible to analyze the modes of learning and the interactions between the female coaches and the female athletes, in order to identify the gender regime (Connell, 1987) of the studied context. Although exclusively feminine, this gender régime contributes to the incorporation of what Connell calls "emphazied femininity". This socialization has important effects on gymnasts' relationship to their body, particularly in terms of nutrition and injury management. Interviews with gymnasts who have left the sporting career show that the consequences of this bodily female socialization are relatively long-lasting and sometimes endanger the health of female athletes.

2G. SPORT, GLOBALISATION AND MEGA EVENTS

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: ISDC 2

2G.1

The imported 'Xavier' of a football desert? The case of Xavier Chen

Tzu-Hsuan Chen

Graduate Institute Of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University/Taiwan

Taiwan has long been ridiculed as a desert of football by the nation's own sports fans. However, a surge of interest in football has surfaced in the past few years. Many fans credit the trend to Xavier Chen, a Belgium-born French-Taiwanese footballer. Chen lives mostly in Belgium and has distant connection with the nation. His Mandarin efficacy is very limited. Yet he is still being hailed as the savior of football. Despite of being a member of the Belgium U19 national team, Chen's tie with Taiwan was unearthed by a local football fan, who later became his agent, in the computer game franchise "Football Manager". He was recruited and later naturalized to Taiwanese citizenship and debuted for the national team in 2011. Chen, nicknamed "The Noble Prince of Football", has been a very unique sport celebrity in many regards for Taiwanese. His educational background, composure, masculinity and "noble" imagery are all represented in a very different way vis-a-vis conventional, native-born Taiwanese athletes. This research adopted discourse analysis to examine the coverage from major Taiwanese media outlets, from his debut in 2011 until his recent retirement, to argue that the representation of Xavier Chen as a de-territorialized, universal figure embodies Taiwan's desperate attempt for recognition and assistance from international society through the sport of football.

2G.2

The spectacularization of the favela and the sports mega-events- The case of the Rio 2016 Olympics.

Diego Gutierrez¹, Marco Almeida²

¹Ead, Universidade Anhembi Morumbi/Brazil, ²Each-
usp, Universidade de São Paulo/Brazil

The slum-tourism or slumming has gone from a niche activity to a global industry with more than 1 million tourists a year making trips in the poor areas of various cities of the globe, such as Mumbai, Cape Town, Kingstown and Rio de Janeiro. In the case of the Rio de Janeiro Olympics in 2016, the Rio de Janeiro favela was a topic of great interest to the global media, which addressed the most diverse aspects of these regions, ranging from issues related to security and inequality to the unique aspects of their culture, from sports to music. In this paper we analyze the coverage of 13 major media outlets (BBC, The Guardian, The Daily Mail, CNN, The New York Times, Le Monde, Le Figaro, El Pais, El Mundo, Corriere della Sera, La Republica, Spiegel and Bild) during the event seeking to understand how the Rio de Janeiro favela was portrayed, the recurring patterns and the stereotypes. Analyzing how the favela was portrayed is an important element in understanding the legacy of sports mega-events, and how they influence in the adoption of public policies, tourism, and the self-image of the population. In this sense we find that the favela is treated as a separate entity by the press, an independent place outside the public order and subject to its own rules, a place described in a contradictory way, often portrayed as violent and miserable, but also as possessing a unique cultural identity expressed in the arts, music and sport.

2G.3

Transformation of Tai Chi Chuan: Globalization and the Development of Dilemmas in Traditional Chinese Martial Arts

Liang Shen, Robert Johnson
School Of Physical Education, Shanghai
University/China

This paper aims to evaluate the impact of globalization on the evolution of Traditional Chinese Martial Arts (wushu), and elaborate on the development of dilemmas confronted in the globalization of traditional Chinese martial arts through the lens of Taichi Chuan (TaiChi).

Semi-structured interviews and observations were conducted with 30 Chinese Traditional Martial Arts coaches, scholars, students and other Chinese Traditional Martial Arts practitioners. Documentary research was also applied as a complement method to the interview.

This study suggests that globalization has played a fundamental role in the evolution of Taichi Chuan, influencing both the scope of its spread and its presentation. While Wushu's original martial purpose has been degraded, Taichi Chuan can still attract many people from different countries, ages, and backgrounds, because of its immense contribution to physical fitness, as well as many benefits to one's self-moral cultivation. While the globalization has been transforming Taichi Chuan, it has also made an influence on the local sport figuration on a global scale. In the case of Taichi Chuan we have witnessed a different trend where the non-western nations have established strong control over the practice and look to determining the future course in the sport globalization.

The findings also indicate that Taichi Chuan's development in the Era of globalization also encountered a number of dilemmas: competitive sport vs. health promotion, and Olympic standard vs. original martial practice. This paper argues that the focus on the physical and moral health promotion, the implementation of simplification of etiquette and a regular authorized eligibility certification system as the Olympic sport has will standardize its technical requirements, and will be the appropriate approaches to realizing its sustainable development in the context

of globalization.

Key words: Taichi Chuan, Globalization, Dilemma, Traditional Chinese Martial Arts, Wushu

4A. SPORT & ETHICS

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: 1216

4A.1

The Future of Competitive Sports under the Development of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Chia-Ting Sun

Graduate Institute For Social Research And Cultural Studies, National Chiao Tung University/Taiwan

Due to the substantial progress in biotechnology, there are a large number of studies on the effects of nutrition, doping and genetic technology on sports performance. However, most of the existing researches only focus on how these technologies enhance the athletic performance by "acquired" way, today's assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) has been able to intervene and affect the quality of embryos and genes before the birth of life. Currently, it's still difficult to be perceived and regulated. As the performance of competitive sports are affected by both congenital gene and acquired training, the sports area is bound to face the consequences that assisted reproductive technologies brings directly. This study is based on the embryonic production and selection, explores the two disputes: 1) The bloodline and the integration/deconstruction of nationalism; 2) The eugenics and the sports talent identification. The study found that the re-discussion of the concepts and meanings of fairness and justice, success and failure, freedom and rights are necessary, the sports area also has to rethink the value of competitive sports in the contemporary society of globalization and technology.

4A.2

The Impact of Sports Values on Citizenship and Professionalism

Djamal Abbas

Innovation & Corporate Excellence Department,
DUBAI SPORT COUNCIL/United Arab Emirates

A significant effect of privatization upon sport and recreation managers was to encourage many to abandon professionalization. However, it is argued that in the last five years, leadership is sought through the global best practices of strategic plans. For the development of initiatives and creative skills in various sectors, with high qualifications supported by specification workmanship and performance indicators, there is a competitive infinity that knows no limit. This results in an excellence and the drive towards the top in the field of sport and recreation management. This outcome, in turn, shapes the diversity and plurality of the routine concerns of all groups and levels. It has a positive impact on the individuals and communities. In this study, the crucial challenges of professionalism, the geostrategic stakes, the explosion of awareness, and the global reality confirms the wider the sport area through the values of security, fair play, peace, coexistence, citizenship, stability and development. In addition to the progress and prosperity of nations is dependent upon the active presence of all forces and the scientific competence including the professional - collective, individual, informal, voluntary, to reach top entrepreneurial development, progress, and sustainable improvement.

Keys words: Sports Values, Citizenship, Behaviors, Professionalism, volunteer, civil society.

4A.3

Analysing perception and experience of whistleblowing from sport actors

Pim Verschuuren¹, Vassilis Barkoukis², Detlef Dumon³, Michael Michaelides⁴, Monica Stanescu⁵, Lambros Lazuras⁶

¹Idheap, University of Lausanne/Switzerland,

²Department Of Physical Education And Sport Science, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki/Greece, ³Executive Board, ISSCPE/Germany, ⁴Research Center, Cyprus Sport Organisation/Cyprus, ⁵Department Of Teaching Staff Training, UNEFS/Romania, ⁶Social Psychology, University of Sheffield Hallam/United Kingdom

Highly-mediatized scandals such as the Russian doping case showed to what extent sports actors who blow the whistle on unethical or illegal activities within their sport environment can put their reputation, career and sometimes their personal life at risk. Despite recent efforts by sports institutions, reliable and trustworthy whistleblowing systems may still be lacking within national and international levels of sport. If literature on the sociological and psychological aspects of whistleblowing outside of sport has increased exponentially over the last 30 years, very few studies have been conducted specifically on the sport sector. These early attempts either focus on one country (mainly the US) or one specific fraud (such as doping). This article uses the data collected through a European-wide research programme ("Sport Whistle"), in which more than 30 athletes, coaches, and other sport stakeholders (e.g., managers of sport clubs) from six European countries were interviewed through semi-structured focus groups, on their perception and experience of whistleblowing behaviours. The analysis provides unique insight on the impact of attitudes, social norms, behaviour control and perceived risks on the intentions of whistleblowing within the European sport sector. The paper compares these results with similar research conducted in non-sport environments, and proposes some recommendations to sports authorities to take these specificities into account while implementing internal reporting policies.

4A.4

Performance-enhancing drugs, sport, and the ideal of natural athletic performance

Sigmund Loland

Cultural And Social Studies, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway

The use of certain performance-enhancing drugs (PED) is banned in sport. I discuss critically standard justifications of the ban based on arguments from two widely used criteria: fairness and harms to health. I argue that these arguments on their own are inadequate, and only make sense within a normative understanding of athletic performance and the value of sport. In the discourse over PED, the distinction between 'natural' versus 'artificial' performance has exerted significant impact. I examine whether the distinction makes sense from a moral point of view. I propose an understanding of 'natural' athletic performance by combining biological knowledge of training with an interpretation of the normative structure of sport. I conclude that this understanding can serve as moral justification of the PED ban and enable critical and analytically based line drawing between acceptable and non-acceptable performance-enhancing means in sport.

4B. SPORT, RACE & ETHNICITY

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: 1222

4B.1

From the lab to the classroom: The Pedagogies of 'race'

Brent McDonald

College Of Sport And Exercise Science, Victoria
university/Australia

Since the completion of the human genome project (HGP) there has been a rapid increase in sport science research that controls for the category of 'race'/ethnicity. Despite the fact that the HGP categorically rejects the genetic basis for either 'race' or ethnicity, the technology of genomics has offered sport scientists a range of new techniques with which to molecularise human populations. This paper draws on ethnographic work in the lab and in the classroom to examine the effects of research, or more specifically the pedagogy of bio-racism. Researchers, research participants, and students are all part of the pedagogical chain of information originating in the lab that serve to naturalise the concept of 'race', especially in relation to human performativity in sport and physical activities. As such this research aims to engage with how these various agents come to understand human diversity and considers the implication of this knowledge as they move into areas such as physical education, coaching, and exercise prescription. As a contemporary issue in sport the return of bio-race calls for greater scrutiny of laboratory practice and the need to develop new counter pedagogical approaches in the classroom.

4B.2

Sami and Indigenous festivals in Norway

Bente Skogvang

Inland School Of Sport Sciences, Inland Norway
University of Applied Sciences/Norway

Sami festivals in Norway are leading spaces of innovation in creation of sustainable, secure and mature national culture for all participants based on cross-cultural recognition, respect, exchange and creativity. Through a longitudinal fieldwork with participant observation and in-depth interviews during a nine years period (2009-2017) at the indigenous festival Riddu Riddu and eight other Sami festivals, activities offered to children and youth are studied. In-depth interviews carried out with 15 persons in the governing bodies of Sami festivals, 22 participants, and 9 key informants among the villagers. The web sites, official statistics and documents from all festivals are studied. In this paper, I present nine Sámi festivals in Norway, which take place at the circumpolar area of Norway. I contemplated how sports and physical activities included in the festivals create the indigenous people's identities and culture understanding across borders. The focus is on how the older generation of indigenous peoples influence in the socialization through outdoor life and physical activity. At the festivals, participants share activities and celebrations and bond to the event and the places where the festival is situated, and through that they are equipped with poly cultural capital (Mila-Schaaf and Robinson 2010). People from different worlds meet, and might draw the richness from the different cultures, and reject the negative bits that are in the different cultures.

4B.3

The role of immigrants in the Brazilian Olympic sailing

William Almeida¹, Katia Rubio²

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Sailing is the second sport in which Brazil has won Olympic podiums: there were 18 victories, with seven gold medals, three silver medals and eight bronze medals. Throughout the Olympic history, Brazil was represented by 99 athletes, and seven of these athletes were born in other countries. Of those, four were born in Germany, one in Sweden, one in Switzerland and one in the United States. The purpose of this work is to present the trajectory and importance of these athletes to the national sailing, and also to point out common elements in their careers. The study is part of the research "Olympic Memories by Brazilian Olympic Athletes", It has used biographical narratives as method, and the athletes were interviewed to talk about their careers. Four of these athletes (Klaus Hendriksen, Burkhard Cordes, Joaquim Roderbourg and Lars Björkström) were affiliated to the same institution: the Yacht Club Santo Amaro, one of the most traditional clubs in the country, which was founded by German immigrants. Two of these athletes have an important role as pioneers: Burkhard Cordes won the first bronze medal in the country in 1968; and Lars Björkström won the first gold medal in the country at the Moscow Games in 1980. The study also analyzes the context of immigration of these athletes to Brazil: some of them moved in the period of World War II, others came later and there is still an athlete, daughter of a Brazilian father and mother, who was born in the United States.

4B.4

Meme-ing White Nationalism: Alt-Right Social Media Reactions to Colin Kaepernick

Nikolas Dickerson¹, Matt Hodler²

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On September 1, 2016, San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick kneeled for the playing of the national anthem arguing that he was "not going to stand up to show pride in a flag for a country that oppresses black people and people of color," noting that "this is bigger than football and it would be selfish...to look the other way. There are bodies in the street and people getting paid leave and getting away with murder." Kaepernick received a tremendous amount of backlash for this action, and many white fans/media pundits accused him of disrespecting the flag and US military. This act took place during the very contentious presidential election in the United States between eventual winner Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. During this election, the Trump campaign mobilized discourses of white nationalism, and even employed alt-right member Steve Bannon as Trump's chief advisor for a period. The Trump campaign capitalized on a set of white backlash politics that had been growing since the 1990s (Kusz, 2001), and the reactions to Kaepernick's protest cannot be separated from this larger context. This paper will examine how the alt-right mobilized discourses of white nationalism, whiteness, and the rhetoric of the alt-right through anti-Kaepernick memes. Thus, this paper will use reactions to Colin Kaepernick's protests to gain insight into how the alt-right have constructed and reproduced discourse of race, masculinity, and nationalism through social media.

4C. LEISURE AND SPORT

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: 2212

4C.1

Minimalism, user's creativity and innovation through withdrawal: "Marche Ultra-Légère" (Ultra-Light Backpacking) in France

Eric Boutroy, Bénédicte Vignal

Ufr Staps - L-vis, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1/France

"Marche Ultra-Légère" (MUL, aka Ultra-Light Backpacking) is a marginal hiking trend that has been developing in France since 2000. This leisure is defined by a radical quest for material lightening to go further, faster, longer or more freely. We will present the first results of an exploratory survey of the Mulist's practices based on archives (press, books), digital resources (blog, web sites, digital communities, social networks) and exploratory interviews. How can an ordinary and apparently elementary activity (hiking) be stylized in a search for the "Light"? From a sociological point of view, we will show that this stylisation produces and expresses a particular sport culture (Darbon, 2002), i. e. a combination of practices, behaviours, body relations, relationships and values specific to MUL adepts. We will firstly describe this sport culture through its knowledge and techniques: stripping away superfluous elements, focusing on essentials, share within a community of practice, search for non-redundancy and versatility (e.g.: use walking sticks as a picket for a bivouac shelter), redesign uses and tinker equipment, « do it yourself » (e.g.: make a « trashelter », bivouac shelter with garbage bags). The originality of MUL is that it is based in particular on processes of innovation through withdrawal (Goulet & Vinck, 2012) first made by the users themselves (Akrich, 1998) and based on communities of practices: removing objects, taking off material and weight, abandoning signs (e.g. "brand" products), reducing support (comfort, delegation of production). Secondly, we will explain that this quest for minimalism is a way to express non-conformist social values and symbols: innovating in frugality, breaking with (over) consumption, acting locally,

recovering and recycling, and favorising low tech to high tech.

4C.2

The Rise of the Dirtbag Runner and the Shifting Terrain of Trail Running in North America

Fred Mason

Kinesiology, University of New Brunswick/Canada

"Trail runners" have been a product category in the shoe market since the 1990s, but trail running has only seen massive growth in North America in the last 15 years. The number of ultra-distance events, mostly run on trails, almost quintupled in the United States since 2004, and now numbers over 2000. With the increase in long distance events, media attention and prize money, there has been a reactive rise of the 'Dirtbag Runner' as a lifestyle within trail running. Similar to "ski bums" of the 1970s, Dirtbags live to run, working enough to survive and support their running habit. Dirtbags often live out of vans or campers, chasing the seasons and migrating across parts of the sunbelt in the winter months to run in parks and scenic local trails. They often eschew racing, preferring to run free or test themselves against "Fastest Known Times" on challenging trails. However, "Dirtbag running" also quickly tied into commercial and social media impulses in the trail running community. A company called "Dirtbag Runners" incorporated as an online gear and clothing store in 2014, with products branded with the company name superimposed on a mountain background. They have a facebook community of over 17,000 with an "ambassador program" that has representatives in 30 countries, and are migrating towards a non-profit structure. Organizing events and meet-ups, this group promotes a dirtbag lifestyle, even if "only as a mindset," speaking to the rapid commercialization, but also construction of community, around a lifestyle initially constructed as alternative.

4C.3

The Relationship Self-efficacy and some of Demographic Characteristics with Leisure Time Physical Activities of Iranian Workers

Ali Zarei¹, Mahboubeh Chaman Pira²

¹Sport Management , College Of Physical Education And Sport Science, Islamic Azad University , Central Tehran Branch/Iran, ²Evaluation & Motitoring, Allame tabatabaee University,/Iran

Self-efficacy which is the strength of an individual's belief that he or she can successfully perform a given activity." Without confidence in one's ability, an individual cannot perform to his or her potential. The purpose of this study was to determine of relationship between self-efficacy and some demographic characteristic with leisure time physical activities. This study was conducted in 384 workers from 15 provinces, including 102 females and 282 males who were classified in five age categories. Data collection were conducted through a demographic questionnaire, participation in leisure-time physical activity and self-efficacy, in order to describe the data, descriptive statistics, chi-square test, Phi correlation and univariate and multivariate regression analysis was applied. ($P < 0.05$). To analyze the data, SPSS 17 were used. The findings of the study shows that there is a significant and meaningful association between ages, gender, and leisure time physical activity. Also gender was significantly associated with self-efficacy but age were not significant .The relationship between self-efficacy and external barriers with leisure time physical activity were significant but there was not meaningful relationship between internal barriers of self-efficacy and leisure time physical activity The results showed that the less participating of woman in leisure-time physical activity despite of its benefits in increasing health awareness, suggest their undesirable lifestyle in this area . Obviously, continuation of programs Sports, promoting exercise and practicing it in the workplace can be an effective step towards achieving the above mentioned goals. Keywords: Age, Gender, Iranian workers, Leisure Time physical activity, Self-efficacy

4C.4

Dance and Sports: A dialogue between the body and the spirit

Sanjana Tewari

Sociology, St Petersburg State University/Russian Federation

The question "What is a sport?" has been a key issue within both the sociology of sport and within the broader sport community including the International Olympic Committee. It is clear that what is accepted and defined as a 'sport' varies over time and across different societies. Even a cursory review of the history of Olympic sports reveals that some activities that were once considered a sport are no longer and new sports, for example, sports climbing, are added. One cultural practice that has received increasing attention as sport is 'dance'. This paper compares sport and dance as activities that are a part of the value systems and traditions of many societies. Dance not only makes the body flexible, but also renders a broad framework of mind, which is open to accept all cultures. It goes beyond individual behavior and develops a space with its cultural and aesthetic characteristics as a carrier of culture and art. As an Indian Classical Dancer, I examine the synchronization between dance and sport. The present analysis involves a sample of $n=30$ students, both male and female, aged 19 – 23 years, in the City of Kanpur, India. These students practice different styles of both dance and sports. The study explores how both dancers and sportsperson focus on creative movement and shapes through use of imagination, and enhancing their bodily elasticity. Those interviewed indicated that, through movement, they feel a connection with their soul greater than any other type of activity. Their constant bodily movements speak the language of their spirits, and this language connects them with society at large, providing a better understanding of it.

4D. SPORT & POLITICIZATION

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: 2218

4D.1

British Football Governing Bodies, FIFA And the Politics of 'The Poppy'

John Kelly

Moray House School Of Education And Sport,
University of Edinburgh/United Kingdom

In 2016 and 2011 British football governing bodies and FIFA were involved in disputes relating to the use and displaying of the Earl Haig poppy (EHP) on playing kits. Each incident resulted in debate around the politics of 'the poppy' and the role of football in facilitating wider civil-military relations. In particular, they raised questions around football and military-related remembrance in the UK. More broadly, British football has been implicated in a variety of official remembrance campaigns leading to questions around the ideological meanings of the British remembrance project (BRP) and its primary signifying object the EHP. This presentation critiques a commonly presented view that 'the poppy' is non-political. It extends the debate by applying a critical discourse analysis of the live BBC and Sky television coverage of the 2016 Remembrance Sunday ceremony illustrating some of the most common articulations of remembrance in Britain by mainstream media, revealing the ideological underpinnings and political potency of both the EHP and BRP. This reveals unambiguous political messages infusing the football and 'poppy' relationship and these messages are frequently repeated in football contexts leading to those seeking to promote the EHP through football bearing a responsibility to acknowledge football being used for ideological propaganda.

Keywords: poppy; civil-military relations; football; CDA; ideology; FIFA; Britain

4D.2

War Games: Canada and the Politics of Torture and Grieving

Lisa McDermott¹, Jay Scherer²

¹Faculty Of Kinesiology, Sport, And Recreation,
University of Alberta/Canada, ²Faculty Of Kinesiology,
Sport And Recreation, University of Alberta/Canada

As Canada prepared to host the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympic Games, one of the world's largest and most visible sport spectacles whose central ideological purpose historically has been the promotion of peace and international goodwill, its Government continued its active engagement in US-led 'war on terror' in Afghanistan where Canadian Forces had been actively engaged since 2002. With just over two months to the 2010 Games' Opening Ceremony, however, a public debate began to engulf the Government concerning it and the Canadian Forces' complicity in the torture of Afghan detainees. The response of then Prime Minister Stephen Harper, whose politicization of sport is well-known (Scherer and McDermott, 2011), was to make the highly unusual request to prorogue the Canadian Parliament on the grounds of needing to allow "the government and the country to focus on the Vancouver Olympics" (Wedley, 2009). Such a move also served to silence the public outcry over the Canadian military's actions in Afghanistan. Drawing on Judith Butler's (2004, 2009) post 9/11 work examining the differential rendering of some lives as both precarious and grievable, we critically examine Harper's politicization of the Games and the ideological salience of sport in the making of some lives caught up in war as recognizably precarious and grievable while others not.

4D.3

The Sociological Meaning of Japan's Long-Distance Relay Road Racing

Akira Ohira

School Of International Liberal Arts, Waseda University/Japan

This presentation aims to refer to the long-distance relay road racing known as ekiden, which is a Japanese invention in the history of modern sports, from a wider sociological perspective. This unique sport, which has seldom been practiced in countries other than Japan, has been widely enjoyed and supported by a large number of Japanese people regardless of sex as a competitive team sport among high-school, university and even company teams. By looking back on the developing history of this sport, I would like to shed light on the process of state formation in modern Japan as well as on a close relationship between nationalism and morality, an incentive to form the spirit of the nation, by using Norbert Elias's figurational theory. As a conclusion, I would also like to refer to the possibility of other nations' finding an interest in ekiden not only as an international competitive sport but also as a peaceful collective sporting event for the masses in the future. Several black ekiden runners from African countries, who mainly belong to Japan's university teams, may play important roles in this respect.

4D.4

The rollercoaster journey from Lyon to Luxembourg: football and national identity in Hungary

Tamás Dóczi

Social Sciences, University of Physical Education/Hungary

Ever since its institutionalization, football has been the most popular sport in Hungary. In its history, the sport has been through high points and more adverse times, with a general declining trend, but can still be regarded as the most symbolic sport in relation to national identity. The ups and downs of football performances have been remarkable in the recent years, with Hungary qualifying to a major tournament after 30 years in 2016 and losing to minor football nations in 2017, failing to qualify to the World Cup. Through the analysis of documents and media reports, the paper intends to examine the dynamic of national identity in this 'rollercoaster period', ranging from extreme outbursts of pride to collective shame, with special attention to the contexts that influence this dynamic. The qualitative data analysed suggest a number of controversies in the social, political, economic and cultural environment of football, such as the active role of politics, the oligarchic nature of club ownership and sponsorship, institutionalized corruption, the interpretations and reactions of players, fans and the Hungarian sport media following success or defeat. These controversies have led to contesting discourses in connection with football and national identity, which are to be presented in the final part of the presentation.

Key words: Football, National identity, Hungary, Sport and politics

4E. YOUTH SPORTS

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: 2420

4E.1

Getting past the gatekeeper: selective recruitment, support, widening access and young cyclists experiences inside training institutions

Rachel Cunningham

Issul, Université de Lausanne/Switzerland

The last decade has seen many changes in the cycling profession from new regulations governing the sport, amendments of the strategies for anti-doping, claims for a 'clean cycling' and a "professionalization" of elite level with the support of sciences that has also spread to recreational riding. In tandem with this, the rise of young rider development and cycling academies has become a greater focus in the selection and assignment of up and coming riders. The effect of such opportunities on how young riders experience their early career however is not well understood. Based on a sample of interviews with young riders in this kind of organized training facility, it is deduced that the individuals have a very specific view on the role of these organisations, and many express a sense of gratefulness to be selected. Furthermore they provide insights on the how young cyclists develop across countries, the influence of varied socialization experiences, perceptions at different ages and between males and females. Looking at the everyday lived experience of these young athletes is a timely addition to understanding how organisations involved play a role in this development.

4E.2

Institutional Illusions: Parenting in Children's Involvement in Football

Ik Young Chang¹, Nam Ho Gu¹, Michael Sam²

¹Department Of Community Sport, Korea National Sport University/Korea, Republic of, ²School Of Physical Education, Sport And Exercise Sciences, University of Otago/New Zealand

For New Zealand which "is a small state with big sport ambitions" (Sam, 2016:263), sports have played an important role in building national identity. As a result of the growing importance of sporting success in the global context, New Zealand has developed youth sport systems that include talent identification policies, plans and programmes. While a lot of research has highlighted the importance of parental influence for young athletes' involvement and achievement in sports, there has been little empirical research on how such parental influence is affected by a variety of institutions. Thus, this study examines a variety of institutions that can influence and reinforce parents' desire for children's involvement and success in sports. Using interviews and participant observation with/on parents of young footballers within the Federation Talent Centre (FTC) and/or National Talent Centre (NTC) programme in Dunedin, New Zealand, the analysis reveals three different types of institutions that affect parents influence on children's continuous involvement in football: 1) cultural globalisation of football (cultural institution), 2) the internationally commercialised football academy managed by big leagues' football clubs (economic institution) and, 3) both local and national youth talent programmes organized by government sports organisations (political institution). Overall, the results confirm that cultural, economic and political institutions can serve as key factors which influence parental decisions on children's continuous football involvement.

4E.3

A comparative analysis of the female sports role-models among French and Romanian young girls

Nicolas Delorme, Diana Dumitriu
Staps, University of Bordeaux/France

Considering the decreasing tendency of the sport participation rates among young girls, this paper addresses the potential impact of sports role-models on girls' sport participation. Within an interdisciplinary theoretical framework that brings together elements from the social cognitive theory, sport gender sociology, media and celebrity studies, the study covers both a descriptive, as well as an explicative dimension. While the first one is focused on identifying the attributes associated and socially expected from female sports role-models, and building sport role-model typologies, the second one is mainly oriented towards understanding the factors and the impact that these role-models have upon the young girls' sport participation.

Using a comparative approach to analyse the cultural differences between a West-European and an East-European country, the survey was based on random stratified samples of 400 young girls, aged from 11 to 15, from France and Romania. Beyond adapting Mutter and Pawlowski's model (2014), along with the questionnaire by Vescio et al. (2005) and the role model scale (Bush et al., 2004), a secondary methodological aim of this study was to build a new meta-instrument that could be used for further intercultural comparative analyses on this topic. Moreover, the study explores not only the dominant positive association to role-models, but also the potential negative role-models, as contra- or alternative models provided by sports public figures.

4E.4

Belonging to Sports: Sports, Schools or Individuals

Haavard Dalen
Department Of Cultural And Social Studies, Norwegian
School of Sport Sciences/Norway

Many young people participate in organized sport, and it has been shown that social aspects of participation is important. In adolescents' road to adulthood, social networks are imperative for socialization and can provide a sense of belonging. In this article, we ask how this belonging comes about. Does it come from social relations among those taking part in sports, does it reflect social networks outside sports, or is there something with individuals that cause belongingness to sport groups? I discuss and compare all three possible causes with a social networks approach. First, I describe the social networks among those taking part in sports and see if belonging is linked with the individuals' structural positions (centrality) in networks and network-characteristics (density, centralization, clustering). Second, I look at the social networks those in sports have outside sports (school, leisure time): does the belonging mainly reflect that they know each other from outside sports? Third, are there somethings about the individuals – sport abilities, age, gender, social class – that makes for their belonging in sports? The study is based on a data set comprising surveys of 30 groups of athletes containing 350 individuals. Coaches of each group are also included in the study (with a distinct questionnaire). Groups are sampled according to sports, competitive level, geographical location, age and gender.

4F.ISCWAG

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: ISDC 1

4F.1

Let's talk about gender based violence and gymnastics (ISCWAG session)

Carly Stewart¹, Natalie Barker-Ruchti², Astrid Schubring²

¹Sport And Physical Activity, Bournemouth University/United Kingdom, ²Department Of Food And Nutrition, And Sport Science, University of Gothenburg/Sweden

The concept of gender based violence (GBV) is not well known in academia or within the community of gymnastics stakeholders however its prevalence in sport along with an agenda to combat it is acknowledged. Drawing upon existing literature and current research data, we argue that women's artistic gymnastics (WAG) provides a par example of GBV in sport. Firstly we briefly define and outline the fragmented situation concerning GBV in sport drawing attention to current legislation and existing prevention initiatives. Secondly we contextualise the socio-cultural conditions that make WAG prone to GBV by outlining six characteristics, with illustrations from published empirical data, which establish gender-bias and contribute to the gymnast having little autonomy in a risky environment. We conclude by suggesting that the illustrated observable situations could be used as a mechanism for recognising GBV in WAG and reflect upon its use in a consistent approach to safeguarding gymnasts in the future.

4F.2

"Gymnastics is in our blood ... "Russian coaches' reflections on women's artistic gymnastics. A preliminary thematic analysis of interviews with national artistic gymnastics coaches from the former Soviet Union and the Russian Federation. For the ISCWAG network.

Elizabeth Booth

Business Faculty, University of Greenwich/United Kingdom

The political climate in the former USSR and Russian Federation and its influence on elite sport has been written about by such authors as Riordan (2007) and Guttman (1988). In the immediate post-Soviet era, sport in the Russian Federation survived an environment of chaos and corruption (Volkov, 2002), has been affected by migration (Carter, 2011) and is now enjoying a revival under President Putin (Jokisipila, 2011).

The full effect of these changes on sport in the Russian Federation has still to be understood. This research looks at coaching of women's elite artistic gymnastics in the Russian Federation from the ground up, presenting the preliminary findings of a thematic analysis of interviews with national coaches from the former Soviet Union and Russia, and in-depth press interviews from 1993 to the present. The conclusion will be a map of themes to inform further analysis and research.

4F.3

Experiences of pain and injury in male and female artistic gymnastics: A figurational sociological study

Maria Claudia Pinheiro¹, Nuno Pimenta², Dominic Malcolm³

¹Physical Education And Sport Sciences, University Institute of Maia/Portugal, ²Higher School Of Social Sciences, Education And Sport, Polytechnic Institute of Maia/Portugal, ³School Of Sport, Exercise And Health Sciences, Loughborough University/United Kingdom

Several studies in professional, amateur, male and female sport figurations identified the existence of a culture of risk in sport. Particularly, studies about gender acknowledge the existence of similar male and female experiences of pain and injury. However, these studies separately studied male and female sports. Additionally, no work to date has studied within the same research design athletes' and coaches' perceptions about pain and injury experiences and how they are negotiated. Thus, this study sought to explore whether male and female experiences of pain and injury really are similar, or whether differences would become evident through a study which involved a more direct comparison? Data for this work was firstly gathered during 9 months of overt-observation. Observational notes were gathered from the interactions between 11 male gymnasts, 13 female gymnasts, 3 coaches of the male team, 3 coaches of the female team and 2 physiotherapists. Additionally, 9 male gymnasts, 8 female gymnasts, 3 male team coaches and 2 female team coaches were interviewed. All gymnasts revealed a willingness to continue training and competing even when injured and in pain. However, data also revealed gendered differences about how male and female gymnasts are enmeshed in the culture of risk. Particularly, gendered differences were found in the training environment, coach-athlete power differences, body control, socialization processes and on male and female athletes expressions of pain and injury. Thus, this research raises several questions about the value of sociological studies of gender in sport that approach male and female experiences separately.

4G. SPORT, INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

14:30 - 16:00

Room: ISDC 2

4G.1

Indigenous outdoor interpretation for a land-based pedagogy of reconciliation

Alexandra Arellano

Human Kinetics, University of Ottawa/Canada

The age of reconciliation with Indigenous peoples was reinforced by the call for actions by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) in 2015. The Canadian government is more committed than ever to alleviate the abysmal inequalities between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples. In light of developing a mutually respectful dialogue aimed at guiding public policies that can "mitigate intercultural conflict, build citizen confidence, and build social and economic capacities" (CVR, 2015, p.142), this paper presents such opportunity based in an education experience where an Anishinaabe community (Kitcisakik) from the Quebec province receives non-Indigenous students for a Indigenous outdoor immersion. This papers offers theoretical and practical insights to the study of nature interpretation and land-based pedagogy that promotes experiential knowledge based on holistic learning processes. Grounded on the observation of nature, imitation, experimentation, conceptualization and application to various situations and practices, this land-based pedagogy is deeply rooted in Indigenous cultures. Students experiencing such opportunity gain in depth knowledge about Indigenous outdoor and physical activity experiences but also about neocolonialism, political resilience and land claim issues. These experiential learning processes are discussed as an innovative and state-of-the-art approach to intervention and community programming.

4G.2

Insights: Physical Education, School Sport and National Development Goals in the South African Public School System

Graham Spacey

Department Of Sport And Movement Studies,
University of Johannesburg/United Kingdom

The first South African full democratic elections in 1994 saw the African National Congress (ANC) come into power and focus on addressing the inequalities. Whilst almost all South Africans now have access to free basic education, not all have access to quality Physical Education or can participate in school sport which is often competitive and provided for the talented only. Many public schools are now dependent on parental contributions or external agencies to deliver school sport and, increasingly, the physical education element of the life skills and life orientation curriculums. With the demise of physical education as a stand-alone specialist subject, the access to teacher training has declined over a number of decades to a point where many educators do not have sufficient and adequate knowledge to conduct quality lessons.

The presentation looks at the initial analysis from data collected from those delivering physical education and school sport in South African Public schools – notably educators, coaches, volunteers, government departments and NGO's. It aims to make highlight good delivery in the context of the current drive of meeting both national and international development goals. It also seeks to make sense of the injustices and inequalities that exist within poor and under par practice in order to garner a clear understanding of the present situation.

4G.3

Rekindling Adrenaline in Sport and Leisure: The Agenda for Female Tourists

Anika Leslie-Walker¹, Claire Mulvenna², Bob Snape¹

¹Sport And Biomedical Sciences, University of Bolton/United Kingdom, ²School Of Sport And Biological Science, University of Bolton/United Kingdom

Sport is an important element of tourism with low-risk activities becoming part of holiday packages. However the recent growth of high-risk 'extreme' sports has led to a diverse range of holiday packages in tourist localities. Some studies have expressed that extreme sports, are associated with representation and marketing which prioritises masculinity. The consumption of extreme sport is thus presented in terms of gender identity. This raises questions about the extent to which extreme sports, form part of the tourist offer for women. Based on research of female tourists in Latin America and Australasia this paper considers the sporting experiences and emotions of female consumers, whilst engaging in sports tourism. It found that for these women the consumption of "extreme" sport and leisure triggered emotions, generated fear, exerted anxiety and created uncertainty and activities classified as 'adventure sports', 'lifestyle sports' and 'unusual or dangerous sports' were perceived to have positive attributes and qualities. Consequently, women do not necessarily conform to gender identities and instead are active consumers of sporting activity with high risk and uncertainty. Based on this research, it is evident that tourist locations are now capitalising on alternative sporting experiences, such as sand boarding and zip lining, which can be perceived as "unusual tourist activities". These activities attract female participants from different demographics, with differing motivations for travel. Consequently, the representation and marketing of traditional low-risk sport tourism may need to adapt to contemporary sport tourism practices.

4G.4

Que fait le sport pour l'intégration, dans la ville la plus pauvre de France?

Nicolas Penin

Faculté Des Sports Et De L'éducation Physique,
Université d'Artois/France

Roubaix est une ville pauvre. Avec 45% de sa population sous le seuil de pauvreté, elle est même la plus pauvre de France. Plus d'un actif sur 4 y est au chômage (29,9% de la population des 15-64 ans est sans emploi). Sa population est très peu diplômée (35,5% de la population de 15 ans et plus non scolarisée n'est titulaire d'aucun diplôme, soit plus du double de la moyenne métropolitaine). Roubaix a aussi été retenue parmi les Zones de Sécurité Prioritaires (ZSP) du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Notons enfin que la ville est une terre d'immigration: le taux de roubaisien-ne-s né-e-s à l'étranger, de nationalité étrangère, est plus de deux fois supérieur à la moyenne en France (19,3% contre 8,7%). Se dessinent ainsi, les frontières d'un espace qui apparaît comme un défi à l'intégration sociale. Dans ce contexte singulier, nous avons souhaité interroger l'influence du sport sur l'intégration. Car le sport, par les valeurs qu'il est supposé porter, constituerait un média éducatif de premier ordre. C'est par une enquête quantitative d'ampleur, financée par l'Agence Nationale de la Recherche (plus de 2000 questionnaires collectés auprès de la population des 15-29 ans), que nous avons souhaité tester cette assertion. Ce travail fait apparaître des liens contrastés entre les modes de pratiques sportives et les dimensions de l'intégration que nous avons retenues (intégration scolaire, professionnelle et « normative »). Ceux-ci rappellent avec force, le caractère conditionnel des effets du sport autant qu'ils invitent à compléter l'enquête par un versant plus qualitatif.

5A. OLYMPISM/ OLYMPIC STUDIES

Thursday, June 7, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 1216

5A.1

Meanings of competing: the multiple understandings of the championship experience among elementary school students

Natalia Quintilio¹, Juliana Marconi¹, Katia Rubio²

¹Physical Education And Sport, University of Sao Paulo/Brazil, ²Escola De Educação Física, Universidade de São Paulo/Brazil

Olympism is an utopic philosophy of life idealized by Pierre de Coubertin, at the end of the century XIX, whose principle was the search for values, human and universal, through sport. From the Coubertin's vision, the Olympic Education (OE) was structured and can be applicable at the formal and informal level, to disseminate such values. It occurs at a formal level in the school, whose role is to enable the student to construct their conscience as an autonomous instance of reflection and, sport, potentiates the discussion of values and exercises human relationships. The aim of this paper is to describe the emotions experienced by the students in competitions. Twenty-four students (7 to 11 years old), both sexes, members of the dodge ball team of a public school. Results: 66% of the best moments are related to the team's victory, 29.1% to personal success and 4.1% to moments with friends. 29.1% of the worst moments are related to defeat, 29.1% to personal failures, 29.1% to personal perceptions, such as staying in the bank or seeing your friends being beaten; 8.3% to a wrong referee's choice and, to 4.1%, there was no worse time. It is concluded that, although this OE proposal enhance ethical conduct and the development of universal values, also called Olympic, victory/defeat still emerge as the main concerns of the team. This leads to the search for other strategies to debate the participation of young people in competitions, renewing possible social representations about the competition and sport in general.

5A.2

Olympic City Legacies: Past and Future

Phil Hatlem

Department Of Sport Business, Saint Leo
University/United States of America

When a city hosts a mega-event, much discussion eventually centers on the concept of *legacy*. Legacy can be broadly described as “all planned and unplanned, positive and negative, intangible and tangible structures that remain for a longer time than the event itself” (Leopkey 2013). With the Olympic Games, “legacy” is now an integral aspect of the narrative, both when a city begins preparing for a Games, as well as after the Games have concluded (Veal 2012, Perks 2015, and Weed 2012). The International Olympic Committee (IOC) defined the term “legacy” in relationship to the Olympic Games during a symposium in 2002. According to Gold and Gold, the result of this symposium was the creation of an all-encompassing, broad definition, which included numerous dichotomies: tangible or measurable versus intangible or non-measurable; direct versus indirect; short-term versus long-term; and hard versus soft (Gold, p. 7). The formal bidding process for a city to host a Games is divided into three phases, and both Phase 1 and Phase 3 specifically require an articulation of “legacy” (Gold, p. 11-12). In this presentation, the author will attempt to identify the legacy from selected past Olympic Games, and determine whether these resulting legacies were planned or unplanned, and whether they are positive or negative. The author will then examine the initial efforts of selected *upcoming* Olympic cities regarding the planned legacy of their Games, and discuss how, if achieved, the planned legacy may affect the cultural of the city.

5A.3

L'analyse de la société marocaine au prisme de la sociologie des pratiques sportives. Retour sur deux enquêtes de terrain

Christophe Guibert

Ufr Esthvia, University of Angers/France

Enquêter sur les pratiques sportives renseigne à la fois sur les usages sociaux et les modalités de pratiques mais aussi plus globalement sur les représentations plus ou moins spontanées de phénomènes qui dépassent le sport. A partir d'une réflexion croisée convoquant la sociologie des dispositions (Bourdieu, Lahire) et deux enquêtes de terrain menées au Maroc, en particulier concernant la pratique du surf sur le littoral atlantique, cette communication consiste à exposer l'idée selon laquelle les résultats de ces recherches dépassent largement la seule dimension sportive. Un premier travail sur les régulations politiques localisées permet d'affirmer le fait que prendre en compte le travail politique des élus locaux concernant une activité comme le surf implique de rompre avec ses propres prénotions (au sens de Durkheim). En effet, les régimes de représentations et d'actions politiques des élus locaux marocains au sujet du surf renseignent à bon compte sur les manières de "faire" de la politique (rapport à la population locale, systèmes de justifications, rapport à la figure du Roi, etc.). Le second terrain porte sur la pratique du surf par les Marocaines au Maroc. L'engagement de ces dernières dans un sport culturellement masculin s'explique avant tout par des modes de socialisations spécifiques et par les relations aux groupes de pairs. Si les résultats démontrent la difficulté des surfeuses à exercer leur sport favori à l'aune d'explications économiques et culturelles notamment, l'enquête permet de mesurer, plus globalement, les rapports de genre entre hommes et femmes.

5B. SPORT AND GENDER

Thursday, June 7, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 1222

5B.1

The combination of work and family life among female and male elite coaches

Mari Kristin Sisjord, Kari Fasting, Trond Sand
Department Of Social And Cultural Studies, Norwegian
School of Sport Sciences/Norway

The sport culture may contribute to high levels of work-family conflicts, in particular among coaches at the elite level where organizational and career commitment is required. In scholarly research, the topic is examined primarily with respect to women's underrepresentation in the coaching profession, where conflicts between family responsibilities and lack of family-friendly policies in sport organisations are perceived to be important factors. Less attention has been paid to male coaches and their family situations. The present paper examines both women and men in elite coaching regarding their experiences and perceptions of the dual roles and responsibilities of family and job. The presentation is part of a larger investigation where the main focus was women's underrepresentation in elite-level coaching and reasons for it. For the purpose of comparisons, both genders were included in the sample. The study employed quantitative as well as qualitative methods. This presentation is based on in-depth interviews with 24 female and 12 male coaches. The sample represented 25 sport disciplines. The results show that women were far more concerned with than the men, but a few men felt the combination challenging. Furthermore, there were great variations among sport disciplines. Another result revealed that the coaching job appeared preferable for some women, since it was part-time and therefore positive for the family situation. The results are discussed in relation to the gendered division of labour in society, gender roles, and cultural norms in sport cultures and requirements for coaching positions.

5B.2

The impact of organizational factors on work-life balance in men and women coaches

Ingrid Hinojosa-Alcalde¹, Ana Andrés², Susanna Soler¹
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Work-Family Conflict (WFC) has been considered to be one of the most important factors when assessing psychosocial work environment. WFC has been defined as a type of inter-role conflict where some work and family responsibilities are not easily compatible and consequently it can have a negative effect on each domain (Boles, Howard, & Donofrio, 2001; Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985). The aim of this study is to explore the impact of organizational factors on work-life balance in men and women coaches. The present study formed one stage of a mixed-method research project about the occupational well-being of sport coaches. This stage focused on interviewing 15 sport coaches (7 men and 8 women) from a larger group of coaches who had previously completed a questionnaire that included a double presence scale (n = 1420). There were significant differences in the double presence scale between women without children (30.78) and women with children (45.58), while the difference between the scores of men with and without children were of 4 points. Furthermore, the voices of coaches describe the lack of boundaries between work and life interface. Then, if organizations do not have a supportive culture, the family suffers the consequences of WFC. The results are discussed using Dixon and Bruening's (2005) multilevel framework of WFC in sport. The study points the need to address the impact of WFC in coaching focusing on the organizational culture. The understanding of how WFC impacts coaches' access, progression and retention will inform sport organizations to address the situation.

5B.3

Organizational environment and mentoring: challenges and opportunities for female executives in the National Basketball Association (NBA)

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¹Kinesiology, Texas Woman's University/United States of America, ²Kinesiology, Recreation And Sport Studies, University of Knoxville/United States of America

There is a concern for women underrepresentation in traditionally male-dominated professions, particularly within upper management ranks (Acosta & Carpenter, 2014; Burton, 2015; Eagly & Carli, 2007). Women face more challenges to advance in their careers than men (Gabriel, 2003). According to Acker (2012), how job procedures, job activities, job divisions, and promotions are designed can contribute to the creation of barriers for women and minorities. Research studies have reported that mentoring in general is critical to upward mobility (Allen, Eby, O'Brien, & Lentz, 2008). To date there has not been a study with a focus on mentoring and female executives in professional sport. Teams of National Basketball Association (NBA) have the lowest numbers teams regarding the presence of women in such positions as CEO/ president and vice president. The purpose of this study was to understand female upper managers in the NBA describe their experiences in this organizational environment. Individual, in-depth semi-structured interviews with open-ended questions were conducted. The study sample consisted of 10 female managers working in the NBA. The themes emerged are: (a) *work/family balance*, and (b) *avoid labels*. The findings of this research have practical implications (e.g., how organizational environment can influence career mobility, identify the most beneficial organizational aspects to be implemented) for organizations that wants to promote diversity and for women who are interested in pursuing a career in the sport industry. *Keywords: organizational environment; gender; professional sport.*

5B.4

Equity, equality or "political shi...": Discourse analysis of sport organizations' talk of equality policy and gender equality

Anna-Katriina Salmikangas, Saara Isosomppi, Hannu Itkonen

Faculty Of Sport And Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä/Finland

Equality has been included in the Act on the promotion of sports and physical activity in 1998. Since 2015 the sport organizations funded by the state were obligated to make strategies to forward equality in their functions. This study focuses on how the differentiating goals, boundaries and meanings of gender, equality and equity are part of the battle for the policies of equality, inequality and discrimination and is gender equality policy actually constructed as a tool for a change. The study addresses the construction of gender equality policy's meanings and power relations in the context of sport organizations' discourse. The data consists of a research survey about gender equality directed to the sport organizations that were granted a state subsidy of sport in 2015. It was sent to 123 organizations of which 69 replied. The theoretical framework is the continuum of gender equality policy where it has been analyzed as a discursive battle of ideologies. Examination of the theme is based on feminist research. The data was analyzed mainly with qualitative methods. From the data was conceived six different discourses of gender equality policy that were gender equality requiring promotion, abstract gender equality, more general equality is better, blended meanings, we already have equality and equality is "shi...". Equality was constructed as both an uncompleted goal, a stable situation and old-fashioned policy.

5C. SPORT & VIOLENCE

Thursday, June 7, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2212

5C.1

Death and violence in the Argentinian football

Fernando Segura Millan Trejo¹, Diego Murzi²

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This proposal seeks to analyze different frames of deaths and incidents related to Argentinian football-soccer between 2006 and 2017. After several years of investigation on figures of violence, the aim of this performance lies at presenting a sample of tragic cases of the atmosphere of disorder. Up to 2017, a historical list of 322 fatal casualties -100 cases during the last ten years- have been identified by the ONG *Salvemos al Fútbol* (Let's save the football), where the authors of this research have intended to collaborate with academic reports around the game in Argentina. Just as the anthropologist Archetti and the sociologist Romero presented figures on violence between the decades of 1950 and 1980, this analysis explores, in the absence of any systematic and available official data, different types of incidents during the XXI century based on our own follow-up of the problem. Despite the fact that mass media and public responses have tended to blame groups known as *barras-bravas* -sort of local hooligans- as the only imputable actor, a complex variety of interests, networks and situations have been found involved in recorded incidents. Therefore, a typology constructed from the identified cases involving deaths, as the most radical form of violence between 2006 and 2017, includes: 1. Killings by peers of the same supporter squad, 2. Traditional disputes between supporters of different squads, 3. Confrontations between fans and police, 4. Aggression towards protagonist of the game, 5. Incidents inside the field in inferior and regional leagues.

5C.2

Police Practice and Goiás fans' behavior: which possibilities of a dialogue strategy?

Luiz Fernando Lemes¹, Marcos Augusto Melo²,
Fernando Trejo²

¹Communication, Federal University of Goiás/Brazil,

²Social Sciences, Federal University of Goiás/Brazil

Between October 1988 and February 2017, Brazil recorded 304 deaths due to violence in football-soccer. Goiás, a state located in the central region, is the fifth most violent in the national scenario, with 17 deaths involving fans of Força Jovem Goiás (FJG), linked to Goiás Esporte Clube, and Torcida Esquadrão Vilanovense (TEV), linked to Vila Nova Futebol Clube. This work discusses the fans' behavior and the police schemes in matches involving the three main teams of the state: Vila Nova, Goiás and Atlético Clube Goianiense. In addition, the paper intends to understand the way and the circumstances in which police prepare strategies in the stadiums of Goiânia (capital of Goiás). Ten participant observations were conducted in matches of the Brazilian Championships of Series A and B with the Military Police of Goiás between August and November 2017, in addition to an official meeting involving police officers and members of the TEV and FJG. Between January and May 2018, ten additional visits to stadium are expected to complete this research. Therefore, the ongoing study aims to identify policing practices in matches, especially on occasions involving rival fans, illicit activities and moments of crowd excitement. The discussion also raises the system of alliances between the Goiás' fans and others spread throughout Brazil to understand the level of risk involved in matches. Finally, this work seeks to clarify the possibilities of implementation of a dialogue (low-profile) strategy.

5C.3

“MMA... It’s a bloody disgrace!”: An examination of violence and the practice of MMA

Jeffrey Bishara

Institute Of Sport, Exercise And Active Living, Victoria University/Australia

MMA (Mixed Martial Arts) is a full contact combat sport that blends both grappling and striking techniques from various martial arts. MMA is said to be the fastest growing sport and has recently eclipsed boxing and wrestling as the favored combat sport amongst young men. The popular discourse surrounding MMA is mixed. Some commentators have made a link between practicing and competing in MMA, and increased street violence in Australia. The other side of the coin shows a different story. MMA clubs sell themselves to the public as places to learn self-defense and bully proof children. These claims remain a matter of taste and speculation, but also raise questions about what constitutes violent practice in contemporary Australia. This paper draws from an ethnographic examination that seeks to understand MMA through the everyday gym participant. Data from 6 months of fieldwork of an MMA gym in the outer suburbs of Melbourne and 18 interviews with men who practice MMA reveals that MMA holds different and sometimes contradictory meanings for the participants. Therefore, simplistic understandings of MMA as either violent, or not, are inadequate. A more nuanced analysis that accounts for intersections between social class, ethnicity, masculinity and violence, is required to better understand MMA and its political, social and cultural effects.

5C.4

Sport and its potential as a violent preventive arena

Daniel Alsarve

Sport And Society, Örebro County's Sports Confederation/Sweden

Through an increased knowledge of the causes of violence, violence prevention can be more effective. Such knowledge thus generates profits for society at large. The sports movement is often perceived as a health supporting arena. However, critical research has shown the opposite: For example there is a connection between (male athletes’) sexist and homophobic jargon and the inclination to practice violence against other men and women outside the sports environment. The purpose of this ongoing project is to examine how two traditionally male dominated, Swedish sports (ice hockey and football) can be understood as arenas for political socialization. By interviewing sports men and identifying their attitudes to violence (in a wide sense) a more qualified knowledge can be created about the potential of sports as a violent aggravating arena. Is there a homophobic, sexist and in other ways discriminating discourse in these team sports, and, if so, how can we use this knowledge to create a more adequate basis for preventative actions? Theoretically, inspiration is drawn from critical studies on men and masculinities (e.g. works by Connell, Hearn, Messner) and methodologically the study employs a discursive approach inspired by works from Wetherell and Edley. The discussion will focus on the complex constructions of ‘men’ and ‘masculinities’ and the somewhat contradictory links to violence in these constructions.

5D. SPORT, SOCIAL INCLUSION & EXCLUSION

Thursday, June 7, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2218

5D.1

The 30-30-30 Model: The Inclusion of Seniors in Community Based Physical Activity Initiatives

Roger Leblanc¹, Lita Villalon², Charles Babineau¹
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One in three citizens of the province of New Brunswick (Canada) is over the age of fifty, the highest rate in the country. This seemingly creates a burden on the provincial health system, or does it really? In a province reputed to be the most sedentary with a declining life expectancy rate for youth, seniors could play a significant role in turning the tide. Furthermore, as chronic health diseases are prevalent in NB, it seemed pertinent to determine if its older population was following the recommended guidelines for physical fitness and nutritional health. In the months of October and November of 2016, more than 800 francophone seniors across the province participated in daylong workshops related to wellness awareness issues in general and physical activity and nutritional habits in particular. Eligible participants (N=569) filled out questionnaires on lifestyles habits then performed, in a station format, a series of physical fitness tests. Results of this survey and testing will be presented. Inspired by a socio-ecological framework, this session will explain the 30-30-30 strategy used with seniors and offer recommendations for best practices for physical activity and healthy eating initiatives within intergenerational settings in the community, at schools and at home.

5D.2

Emergence of new sports and social inclusion: The development of Mixed Martial Arts in Norway

Anne Tjønnndal

Faculty Of Social Science, Nord Univeristy/Norway

Social exclusion is one of the most complex and pressing challenges in modern societies and combating exclusion is a central part of welfare and sport policies in many national governments (Rafoss & Tangen, 2017; Collins, 2014). In sport, social exclusion affects who participates and who drops-out (Myrli & Mehus, 2015). This paper investigates how the emergence of new sport can contribute to increased social inclusion in sport. A central hypothesis is that new sports has the potential to contribute to social inclusion by developing new ways of organizing sporting activities and appealing to new groups of people, or groups whose participation is marginalized in more traditional sports. Here, the development of Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) in Norway is used as a case for the emergence of new sports. Members of the Norwegian Mixed Martial Arts Federation were recruited to for an electronic survey and 369 respondents were included in the final analyses. Descriptive analyses and linear regression analyses were performed. The results indicate that young, ethnic Norwegian men dominates as participants in Norwegian MMA clubs. Additionally, women with higher education participate more compared to women with limited education, while the effect is reversed for men. The results indicate that the participation patterns in Norwegian MMA to some extent mirrors other sports through the dominance of men with a (ethnic) majority background. However, the high participation rates of men with low education demonstrates that MMA might promote inclusion of this group, which is underrepresented in organized sport.

5D.3

Health-promoting lifestyle dispositions of women in terms of their participation in local recreational activities: a study in Ankara

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Metin Yaman³

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(recreation & Sport Management Departments), Gazi
University/Turkey, ³Faculty Of Sport Sciences
Department Of Recreation, Gazi University/Turkey

The issues related to health-promoting lifestyle (HPL) have been attracting critical attention and still within the current interest of the scholars from various fields such as sociology (e.g. health, body, culture and gender), sport (e.g. recreation, sociology, politics and management), and public studies (e.g. health, politics, management and welfare). Although, a wide range of interdisciplinary research attempted to explain the HPL habits and relevant conditions of diverse groups, such studies specifically focusing on physical activity, sport or recreational participation as well as an inclusionary study population from the particular local recreational centers (Hanımlar Lokali) have not been common in literature. In this study, the HPL dispositions of women (N:1636) participating (n:825) and non-participating (n:811) in activities in local recreational centers were measured [using Turkish version of the Walker and Hill-Polerecky (1996)'s Profile-II Questionnaire (HPLP-II)] and compared. The results shed light on some socio-cultural and bio-political contexts were addressed. Our findings were relatively in line with some of the previous studies informing e.g. women with lower (or lowest) educational and economic status, youngest (18-25 age group in this study) and oldest women scoring lower in HPL measurements. Besides, results not only revealed that participating in (especially more than one) recreational activities is a significant indicator but also active participation in social life such as currently working or studying may also provide explanations for women's increased HPL dispositions. This study may critically serve as an additional resource for inclusionary policies and practices e.g. on gender, health, physical activity, sport and recreation.

5D.4

Volunteering at the Australian Masters Games: Motivations and Outcomes

Nicholas Hookway

School Of Social Sciences, University of
Tasmania/Australia

This paper examines sports volunteering at the 2017 Australian Masters Games. Using survey and interview methods, the paper outlines motivations, experiences and outcomes of volunteering at the Masters Games within a distinctive community setting. Held on the north-west of Tasmania, Australia – an area marked by social, cultural and economic disadvantage – the Masters Games provides important lessons about how we can grow and sustain sport volunteering but also how volunteering can be employed as a health 'intervention' to improve wellbeing and social capital within disadvantaged communities.

5E. PHYSICAL EDUCATION & SCHOOL SPORT

Thursday, June 7, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2420

5E.1

The formation of habitus through sporting activities in Japanese schools

Hitoshi Ebishima

Faculty Of Economics, Seijo University/Japan

Extracurricular sport clubs (Bukatsu) are the main source to provide young people with sporting experience in Japan. It also functions as an important agent to develop the environment for elite and competitive sport. Most people develop their value systems about how a sport should be through doing sports in the extracurricular sport clubs in schools.

Since these school sport clubs are very competitive, results of the prefectural, regional and national competition are pretty much focused on by parents, teachers and students themselves. Strong commitments from students in terms of time and energy are needed for this reason. A success model in this activity is strongly reflected in the social model of success in business in Japan. Therefore, the habitus is so strongly instilled in people that they behave to be successful in society accordingly.

Japanese society is experiencing a social change and the traditional value system is replaced in some aspects. Globalization is one of the big factors which caused this change.

The current discussion about legitimacy of extracurricular sport clubs in schools shows that many people are questioning the way extracurricular sport clubs in schools have been managed. In this research, the discourse analysis on printed media and social media in Japan is used to discuss how the habitus had been formed through extracurricular sport clubs in schools and how it is related to the recent societal changes.

5E.2

Teacher – student communication in a multiethnic PE class

Ingfrid Thorjussen

Department Of Social And Cultural Studies, Norwegian
School of Sport Science/Norway

Over the past years increased attention has been brought to teaching in multicultural classrooms. In PE, researchers have amongst other looked at teachers' knowledge and ability to meet diverse group of learners, as well as PETE-programs success (or failure) in preparing new teachers for work in contemporary, diverse societies. Research shows that few PE teachers and teacher educators feel prepared to work with students of cultural and ethnical diverse backgrounds. Some researchers suggest this might lead to cultural diversity being excluded, minimized, and/or ignored, furthering processes of 'othering', reinforcing the binary of 'us' and 'them'. There is however a need for more knowledge about the teacher in practice, and the teacher – learner communication in the educational contexts of PE. In this presentation we investigate how PE teachers deal with ethnic diversity through their practice in PE. The presentation draws on qualitative data from a larger PhD project. The research is based on fieldwork in two co-ed multi-ethnic PE classes, in the capital of Norway. The fieldwork was conducted over 3 semesters, producing fieldnotes from observation in 50 PE lessons. Four teachers were involved in the sample, all white ethnic Norwegian, different gender, educational background, age and experience. Preliminary findings indicate that ethnic and cultural differences are nearly ever recognized nor discussed in PE classes. In a few cases PE teachers do make references to cultures different from the Norwegian, these might be interpreted as embedded in ethnocentric views. The findings will be discussed in light of Bourdieu's conceptual framework.

5E.3

Values-based Teaching and Learning through Physical Education – Applying the Football 4 Peace International Methodology

Gary Stidder

Sport And Service Management, University of Brighton/United Kingdom

The training of specialist teachers delivering of Physical Education is a key element to the transformation agenda of any country. The need is for practitioners to make sense of the injustices and inequalities that exist and find ways to best deliver quality physical education whilst meeting both national and international development goals. One of the options that could be adopted by teachers in order to meet curriculum aims, objectives; educational targets; and development goals is the values based methodology of Football 4 Peace International (F4P). This approach was originally developed in Israel by the University of Brighton to build cultural bridges between divided communities and has since expanded across the globe. Its focus can be adapted to using physical education to develop life skills and universal values which can be utilised on a national scale and within a social justice framework. Football 4 Peace International now operates in many forms, through partner organisations globally in countries such as South Africa, Gambia, Israel, South Korea, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland promoting the teaching of values, life skills and fostering co-existence through sport in schools, clubs and communities. The methodology has since been applied in educational settings and integrated within the formal physical education curriculum in schools in order to promote the development of citizenship and the holistic education of young people.

5E.4

Teaching values in physical education

Charl Roux

Sport And Movement Studies, University Of Johannesburg/South Africa

Purpose: The recession of values has become a common occurrence globally. To overcome this recession and for the development of a well-rounded, democratic and humanistic personality an explicit development and teaching of applicable and appropriate values have become an urgent. Since the new democratic dispensation (1994) in South Africa, values and Human Rights issues have been placed firmly on the national agenda and in the educational research community. Although physical education almost totally disappeared from the school curriculum, it is to believe that qualified physical education teachers can address this recession by inducing values into their quality physical education lessons with a holistic approach. The aim of this paper was to determine the values final year pre-service teachers deem important to be taught at school. **Methods:** A questionnaire was employed to collect quantitative data (close-ended question) and qualitative data (open-ended questions) from all male (n= 31) and female (n=37) final year B. Ed. physical education students (n=68) from a university in Gauteng, South Africa. **Results:** From the 68 identified values, respect (n=43), honesty (n=12) and healthy life-style (n=12) were deemed to be the three most important values. Direct family at home (n=38), at school (n=17) and the community (n=17) were identified as the three most common places where the participants have learnt values.

5F. OTHER (French Session)

Thursday, June 7, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: ISDC 1

5F.1

Rapports sociaux de sexe et politique sportive locale, L'exemple du 19^{ème} arrondissement de Paris

Gaëlle Sempé, François Le Yondre
Ufr Aps, Université Rennes 2/France

Cette contribution fait état des résultats d'une étude menée en 2013-2014 pour la Mairie du 19^{ème} arrondissement de Paris. L'enjeu de cette recherche vise à comprendre l'espace de l'insertion par le sport en articulation avec la politique sportive locale de l'arrondissement, particulièrement sensible à l'accès au sport pour tou.te.s et aux enjeux sociaux d'égalité. A travers le prisme du genre et au croisement de deux champs, la politique et le sport, historiquement construits en dehors des femmes, l'objet de cette étude vise à comprendre et expliquer tout autant les mécanismes de construction de rapports sociaux inégalitaires que les éventuels effets d'inflexion ou de subversion de l'ordre des genre en matière d'insertion sociale par/dans le sport dans le 19^{ème} arrondissement de Paris. Dans l'intrication des différents rapports sociaux de sexe (Kergoat, 2012), de classe, d'âge, nous avons interrogé les représentations et les usages du corps et du sport, pour mieux saisir les ressorts d'une dynamique locale de (non) sportivisation des femmes et de (non) féminisation des sports. A l'image des travaux de Raibaud, cette recherche défend l'hypothèse que « les inégalités structurelles entre femmes et hommes ne sont pas un simple construit, connaissant des variables géographiques (...), mais une construction à l'œuvre ici et maintenant, en particulier à travers les politiques publiques » (Raibaud, 2015, p.29-47). Le recensement des données s'est opéré à partir d'une sociologique qualitative reposant sur une large série d'entretiens semi-directifs individuels (n=115), des observations *in situ* menées pendant six mois, ainsi quatre réunions-débats participatifs.

5F.2

L'art martial contre le sport : comment devenir moderne tout en préservant la tradition ?

Christophe Gobbé

Laboratoire L-vis E7428, Université Claude Bernard -
Lyon 1/France

La pratique d'un art martial ou d'un sport de combat engage, bien souvent, la personne et son identité sociale. Lieux privilégiés d'expression de l'habitus, de mise en tension d'injonctions contradictoires ou pôles de résistance à la domination sociale, les pratiques pugilistiques sont alors bien plus qu'une consommation de loisirs. Concernant l'aikibudo, un art martial fondé par le français A. Floquet, il semble que l'école de *budo* constitue un espace de construction d'une *identité compensatoire*, quand l'individu, affecté ou fragilisé par son histoire, y trouve un lieu de (re)valorisation de soi. Situé entre tradition et évolution, l'aikibudo devient alors un *espace de remise en ordre* où la figure de la grandeur (Boltanski et Thévenot, 1991) est le Maître « inspiré », au sommet de l'école dont la marque est l'excellence technique. L'aikibudo ne s'accommode cependant pas facilement des nouveaux usages des sports de combat et arts martiaux: comment préserver l'école, la tradition, la qualité technique quand la mode est au syncrétisme, à l'expérience multiple et diversifiée ou à l'apprentissage *online*? Le travail proposé repose sur une comparaison des modes d'organisation de la discipline en France et aux Pays-Bas. Dans un cas, la difficulté à repenser la structure du groupe semble conduire à un déclin et un vieillissement des effectifs ; dans l'autre, la prise en compte des nouveaux modes d'usage du *budo* peut mener à un rajeunissement et un nouvel essor de la discipline tout en maintenant un esprit d'école et en garantissant la qualité technique.

5F.3

L'âge: un motif de discrimination inexplorée dans les commentaires sportifs.

Fabien Wille

Faculty Of Sport Sciences, University of Lille/France

Le sport est souvent considéré comme un lieu important de construction de cohésion, d'intégration sociale et d'expression de la diversité (Ragi, 2003); (ONU, 2005); (Gasparini et Comett, 2010). Si le sport est lieu symbolique de concrétisation d'idéaux démocratiques d'une juste compétition entre égaux, les discours produits par les journalistes tendent à mesurer, comparer ce qui semble contribuer au renforcement des discriminations. Dans ce contexte, le sport mérite d'être questionné et notre réflexion actuelle s'inscrit dans une recherche plus globale en lien avec le projet RSJ-MéDiS que nous menons actuellement où l'étude de la responsabilité sociale (RS) des journalistes dans l'expression de la diversité est à envisager comme un travail participant à la réaffirmation du rôle des journalistes dans les démocraties modernes (Muhlmann, 2004). Cette notion de diversité, dans la continuité de l'adoption par l'Union européenne de sa directive sur les questions de lutte contre les discriminations s'ouvre progressivement en intégrant la question de l'âge, rarement étudiée. Or, notre étude laisse apparaître que cette question est récurrente dans les discours de journalistes lors des commentaires analysés à l'occasion des compétitions d'athlétisme lors des Jeux Olympiques de Rio et des Championnats du Monde de Londres. Notre proposition cherche ainsi à explorer les processus communicationnels qui conduisent à des motifs de discrimination inexplorée. Responsabilité Sociale des Journalistes: Medias, Diversité, Sport. N° de décision: ANR-15-CE26-0006

5F.4

Socio-histoire des footballeurs professionnels nés à Roubaix: carrières sportives, trajectoires sociales et reconversions professionnelles (1953-2013)

Frenkiel Stanislas

Atelier Sherpas (ea 7369), UFR STAPS de l'Université d'Artois/France

Alfred Wahl et Pierre Lanfranchi (1995) sont les premiers à analyser le devenir des premiers anciens footballeurs professionnels des années 1930, les tentatives de reconversion comme entraîneur, les achats de bar-tabacs dans les années 1950, l'investissement dans les magasins de distributions d'articles de sport dans les années 1960 et 1970, et le récurrent retour à l'anonymat. Selon eux, pour des centaines de joueurs, la carrière de footballeur professionnel est le marche-pied pour quitter la condition ouvrière. Dans la continuité des recherches sur les reconversions des Internationaux camerounais (Berthoud, 2017), de nouvelles investigations doivent être menées sur cette « épreuve de la petitesse » (Guiot et Ohl, 2008) en ayant conscience que les conditions de sortie du dispositif de performance sont le produit d'une trajectoire (Fleuriet et Vincent, 2010). Nous nous proposons d'aborder cette thématique en nous focalisant sur la cinquantaine de footballeurs professionnels (dont une quinzaine d'Internationaux français) nés à Roubaix, l'ancienne capitale mondiale du textile aux transformations urbaines et mutations sociales indéniables (David, Duriez, Lefebvre et Voix, 2006). Dans le cadre d'une recherche soutenue par l'Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France), notre contribution s'attachera à étudier comment se transforment les formations, carrières sportives, trajectoires sociales, engagements syndicaux et reconversions professionnelles des footballeurs professionnels nés à Roubaix des années 1950 à nos jours ? Nous nous appuierons sur une dizaine d'entretiens « récits de vie » avec d'anciens joueurs, leurs archives personnelles, celles des clubs roubaisiens et du collectionneur Francis Bohée à la Bibliothèque Numérique de Roubaix.

6A. SPORT & MEDIA

Thursday, June 7, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 1216

6A.1

From “Social Outcast” to “Citizen of the Year”: Unpacking White Privilege in Media Coverage of Colin Kaepernick

Jodi Rightler-McDaniels¹, Wilbert McDaniels²

¹Communication, South College/United States of America, ²Communication And Information, University of Tennessee/United States of America

Historically, U.S. social institutions, including sports media, have played a pivotal role in the construction of rival narratives of race, often leading to the reinforcement of hegemonic stratifications that benefit Whites. Employing the tenets of critical race and framing theories, this research examines the social construct of race and its role in shaping dominant ideology through critical analysis of mainstream print and broadcast media coverage surrounding the protest of former San Francisco (California) 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick since the 2016-2017 National Football League (NFL) pre-season. Kaepernick became one of America's most polarizing figures after kneeling during the national anthem as a form of silent protest to the oppression of minorities and ongoing issues with police brutality. This content analysis illustrates how media narratives changed over time: initially showing Kaepernick's peaceful protests as relatively siloed events where discussions of racism were scant, if present at all, to hailing him as both a “social outcast” and “civil rights martyr,” to being named GQ magazine's “Citizen of the Year.” Although this study showcases how White privilege – the system of unearned advantages continually afforded to Whites only – persists in playing a substantial role in American sports media and exposes the race-based tensions that continue to saturate media and sport, it also highlights how sport can act as a means for social change, as Kaepernick sparked a national conversation that inspired athletes on all levels to engage in various forms of protest and, ultimately, furthered the agenda of the Black Lives Matter movement.

6A.2

Race. Commodification and Sporting Masculinities: Dirt and the NFL Quarterback in Super Bowl Commercials

Lawrence Wenner

Cfa/sftv, Loyola Marymount University/United States of America

Set broadly at the nexus of Consumer Culture Theory (CCT) and reliant on the work of Bauman (2007) that explores the expansion of “consumer sociality,” the particulars of Critical Race Theory (CRT) as they pertain to sport (Hylton, 2008), and key work on masculine archetypes of the sport hero, this paper uses reader-oriented criticism and Wenner's “dirt theory of narrative ethics” (2007, 2009) to interrogate a fifteen-year-plus sample of Super Bowl commercial advertising (drawn from online inventories at) featuring U.S. National Football League quarterbacks known for their heroic on-field exploits. The analysis provides understandings about those attributes of heroic masculinity that are deemed desirable for showcasing in one of the most expensive advertising venues in the world and sheds light about the intersections of race and the articulation of heroic masculinity in commodity narratives.

6A.3

Sports journalists and media through the eyes of athletes

Ondrej Trunecka

Institute Of Communication Studies And Journalism,
Charles University, Faculty of Social Sciences/Czech
Republic

Although it is not often considered the reality is that journalist and athletes need each other. Journalists need athletes to secure important quotes that enrich their stories. Tunstall (1971, cited in Boyle, 2006: 41) notes that in the United Kingdom: "By the 1950s, football journalism paid much more attention to personalities, tactics and transfers". Likewise, Toney (2013: 103) highlighted the importance of maintaining good team contacts. Athletes need journalists to reach a wider audience, to enhance their public image, to convey their opinions. Journalists still play a key role in public relations and communication, although new media platforms offer the opportunity for direct communication with the public (Hopwood, Kitchen & Skinner, 2011: 188–189).

However, one key aspect missing from current research is the perspective of athletes on journalists and the media. Therefore, this study explores the following questions: How do athletes perceive the role of media? What do they think about journalists, their work or about the future of sports communication? Within the context of the Czech Republic, this study is based on n=15 in-depth interviews (Creswell, 2007; Harvey 2010, 2011) with a variety of athletes - male and female, individual and team sports and including representatives of major and minor sports. The data was processed according to the procedures set out by Strauss & Corbin, (1999). To provide some basic consistency across participants, all selected athletes are (former) national team members that represent(ed) their country at major sports events such as Olympic Games, World or European Championships.

6A.4

I am self-censoring (I can't post what I want on my account): Sports stars' self-censoring on SNS accounts.

Eunhye Yoo¹, Jinkyong Park²

¹Physical Education (Sociology Of Sport), Seoul
National University/Korea, Republic of, ², Catholic
Kwandong University/Korea, Republic of

The purpose of this study is to examine the latent, implicit management of SNS usage among sport stars by exploring ways, in which their postings are self-censored. This study is to identify sport stars' self-censored meanings, an act of inspecting itself for the purpose of not impairing the SNS user's feeling though no one has forcibly enforced it. Previous studies purpose of SNS as being generally considered as a ground of self-expression. In addition to this study involves sport stars' SNS account as a platform of self-expression but also novel interpretation. In data collection 10 sport stars who actively use SNS accounts were followed to investigate the meanings of posts. In addition, the study conducted interviews to investigate how SNS user responds to the posts and sport stars responses to SNS user's reaction. In conclusion, sport stars used SNS as an autonomous, freewill space. At the same time, it was argued that self-styling could be interpreted as a form of self-censorship.

Keyword: self-censored, sport star, SNS

6B. SPORT & GENDER / SPORT AND SEXUALITY

Thursday, June 7, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 1222

6B.1

One pedal forward for womankind? : A feminist poststructuralist analysis of La Course by le Tour de France

Fiona McLachlan, Suzanne Schrijnder
Institute Of Sport, Exercise And Active Living, Victoria
University/Australia

In 2013, several female cyclists formed 'Le Tour Entier' – a campaign that aimed to help support the growth of women's cycling and build a sport with greater consumer, media and commercial appeal. Le Tour Entier's first strategy was to petition for a women's race at the Tour de France. Le Tour Entier's petition garnered wide public support and in July 2014 the Amaury Sport Organisation (ASO) staged La Course by le Tour de France - a one day, one stage race for women held on the final day of le Tour de France. At the time, cyclists, journalists and cycling fans mostly interpreted the introduction of La Course as a 'historic moment' for women, and as symbolic of progress towards gender equality in cycling. Since 2014 there have been several shifts in the format of La Course, yet it seems that the political goal of securing a full tour remains out of reach. In this paper, media reports of La Course from 2013-2017 and observational data from the 2015 event are analysed through a poststructuralist feminist framework which includes contextualising La Course within the broader history of women's involvement in the Tour de France (for example, the short-lived Tour Cycliste Féminin, 1984-1989). Findings from this study challenge the claims made about progress toward gender equality in professional cycling and prompt further questions about similar 'historic moments' in other sports.

6B.2

Female elite coaches in a man's world

Kari Fasting, Mari Kristin Sisjord, Trond Sand
Department Of Social And Cultural Studies, Norwegian
School of Sport Sciences/Norway

The lack of female coaches is an international reality, and is particularly visible in elite level sport. Research from outside Norway shows that sport coaching is strongly associated with masculinity and that women are perceived as less suitable for the coaching role. Female coaches also experience that they have to adopt masculine characteristics to be accepted. They are often met with stereotypical expectations of being a woman, and discriminated against based on their gender. The research question we attempt to answer is: What does it mean to be a woman and an elite level coach? The results are based on semi-structured interviews with 24 female elite-level coaches from 22 different sports, which were a part of a larger Norwegian research project entitled "The elite-level coaching role and gender". The interviews focused on how they experienced being a female coach in a male dominated environment. In contrast to other studies, some women had positive experiences, and a few even thought it was an advantage—in spite of sometimes being mistaken for a physical therapist or a girlfriend, because it was unthinkable that a woman could be a coach for a national team. Lack of respect was a theme that sometimes came through during the interviews as well as the experiences of stereotypical gender role attitudes. The results are discussed in relation to woman as 'the other' and with reference to the techniques of dominations such as 'making someone invisible' and 'withholding information'.

6B.3

Cultures of Ignorance and the Reproduction of Binary Sex in International Sport

Madeleine Pape

Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison/United States of America

Scholars in feminist science studies have demonstrated that sex is complex, dynamic and entangled with gender. Despite their interventions, binary and biological models of sex remain culturally dominant, including in Olympic sports where gender eligibility policies regulate the participation of women with naturally elevated testosterone due to differences of sexual development. In this paper I ask: what are the institutional mechanisms that reproduce sex as binary and distinct from (and indeed prior to) gender? Drawing on interviews with athletes, coaches, journalists, team staff, and officials associated with elite international track-and-field, I examine how certain ideas about sex and gender circulate within this institutional sphere. I consider in particular how a commitment to binary models of sex relies on the obscuring of alternative accounts, including alternative scientific accounts emphasizing complexity and overlap. Here binary sex is actively produced, and its alternatives actively obscured, through both formal and informal institutional mechanisms. Positioning these insights within the broader literature on ignorance and agnotology, I explore the idea of “cultures of ignorance” and how it can explain the ongoing marginalization of alternative accounts of sex in relation to gender within elite track-and-field and beyond.

6B.4

Sexual harassment or acceptable interaction? Young people defining ambiguous and more or less sexualized situations in sport.

Åse Strandbu¹, Gerd Marie Solstad², Kari Stefansen³

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Department For Cultural And Social Studies, The Norwegian School of Sport Studies/Norway,

³Norwegian Social Research, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences/Norway

The present study addresses views and perceptions regarding possible sexual harassment and sexualized situations in sport through gender-mixed focus group interviews. Sport students (N=84) from bachelor level were invited to discuss short films produced by The Norwegian sports federation to encourage discussions about sexual harassment in sport. The data collection did not deal with the participants' own experiences. The main ambition was to study how young adults draw boundaries between what is acceptable and what is not when it comes to intimacy and potentially sexualized situations in sport, and secondly how this can vary in different contexts and between young men and women. A further ambition is to discuss how gendered sexual scripts and notions of agency affect the labelling of different situations and the attribution of responsibility to the persons involved.

6C. SPORT, HEALTH AND DRUGS

Thursday, June 7, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2212

6C.1

Is a problem shared, a problem halved? Exploring anti-doping roles of athlete support personnel in a single club environment

Laurie Patterson, Ben Jones, Susan Backhouse
Carnegie School Of Sport, Leeds Beckett
University/United Kingdom

There is widespread recognition that social and cultural factors (e.g., significant others) have an important influence on decisions to use prohibited substances and methods ('doping'). Yet, very little is known about the 'anti-doping' roles undertaken by key groups surrounding a sportsperson, including coaches, managers and medical staff. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore what athlete support personnel (ASP) do to prevent doping, and what factors influence this. *Methods:* Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eleven individuals working as ASP (e.g., Physiotherapist, Doctor, Nutritionist, Coach, Strength and Conditioner, and management) in a rugby union academy. Questions explored the roles and responsibilities of each person in relation to doping prevention, as well as the individual and environmental factors that influence this (e.g., club culture, priorities for player development, global and national anti-doping policy). Data will be analyzed using inductive thematic analysis. *Findings/Conclusion:* When analysis is complete, the findings will offer an original contribution to the field as the first study to investigate the roles and responsibilities of ASP working within a single environment. The research will provide an in-depth understanding of ASP's doping-related interactions with sportspeople, including who is involved, how frequently exchanges occur, and with what intentions and impact on future behaviours. Such research will enable targeted education to be planned for ASP and will give insights into the alignment (or lack thereof) between current anti-doping policy and front-line practice.

6C.2

RE>ACT - A Clean Sport Bystander Intervention Program

Kelsey Erickson¹, Susan Backhouse², Laurie Patterson²,
Jim McKenna²

¹Institute For Sport, Physical Activity And Leisure,
Leeds Beckett University/United Kingdom, ²Carnegie
School Of Sport, Leeds Beckett University/United
Kingdom

Given recent allegations and evidence of state-sponsored doping, individuals are being increasingly encouraged and expected to play an active role in the pursuit of clean sport (i.e., doping-free). Whistleblowing has emerged as a central means for achieving this, however, preliminary research (i.e., Erickson, Backhouse, & Carless, 2017) demonstrates that individuals may be hesitant to whistleblow on doping given the true moral dilemma presented. Instead, they indicated a preference for personally confronting those at risk of committing an anti-doping rule violation. In response, the RE>ACT (which stands for 'recognize' and 'take action') program was created. RE>ACT is a clean sport bystander intervention program designed to encourage a community-based approach to deterring doping in sport. The program specifically aims to: (1) increase individuals' awareness of intervention-worthy substance use situations, (2) increase individuals' personal sense of responsibility to intervene in these situations and (3) equip individuals with the skills and confidence necessary to intervene. The effectiveness of this program is being monitored via outcome and process evaluations. To date, RE>ACT has been delivered to student-athletes across the US, UK and Canada (N=587). Preliminary findings indicate that, in comparison to an active-control group, RE>ACT participants reported more substantial increases in helping behaviors; specifically, in (a) *confidence* and *skills* to confront dopers, (b) *intentions* to confront substance use situations and (c) the belief that their team-mates would do something if they noticed banned substance use (i.e., social norms). Thus, preliminary findings suggest that RE>ACT offers a viable alternative to current anti-doping efforts.

6C.3

Doping in Mixed Martial Arts: first results of an exploratory research

Bertrand Fincoeur, Kevin Rosianu
Institute Of Sports Sciences, University of
Lausanne/Switzerland

In this paper, we will present the first results of an exploratory research on doping in mixed martial arts (MMA). The doping issue in MMA is an increasing concern for anti-doping policy-makers. To date, it has, however, received scant attention from academic scholars. Our research project therefore aims to provide a first insight into the attitudes of MMA-fighters towards doping and anti-doping policy, the identification of predictors of doping use, and the supply chains of doping products. In particular, the communication will focus on the cultural acceptance of doping by MMA-fighters, which may have major implications on prevalence and on supplying activities to support one's consumption. The analysis on 'social suppliers' of drugs will then be used as a benchmark (Coomber, Moyle & South, 2016). Qualitative interviews (life history method) were conducted with MMA-fighters (i.e., people who train at least once a week for at least one year) in French-speaking Switzerland.

6C.4

Bodybuilding, santé et dopage au Brésil

M^a Isabel Mendes¹, Marcel Franco², Fabien Ohl³
¹Éducation Physique, Université Fédérale du Rio Grande do Norte/Brazil, ²École Multicampi Des Sciences Médicales Du Rio Grande Do Norte, Université Fédérale du Rio Grande do Norte/Brazil, ³Institut Des Sciences Du Sport De L'université De Lausanne, Université de Lausanne/Switzerland

L'objectif de cette étude est d'explorer les relations entre la pratique du bodybuilding et la santé. Il s'agit d'une étude qualitative basée sur des entretiens de type semi-structuré avec huit hommes et deux femmes bodybuilders dans le nord-est du Brésil. Les résultats, basés sur une analyse de contenu, montrent qu'ils se représentent la santé dans sa dimension fonctionnelle. La sensation d'un corps fort et d'un organisme fonctionnel donne le sentiment d'être en bonne santé, et en conséquence facilite la normalisation de la consommation de substances pharmacologiques. Les suppléments, les stéroïdes anabolisants, les diurétiques, etc., consommés ne sont donc pas perçus comme des risques pour la santé. De plus, pour les bodybuilders le contrôle de la santé par des examens laboratoires, le soin le plus cité, renforce l'idée que les produits consommés ne sont pas un risque pour la santé. En outre, l'alimentation spécialisée pour le bodybuilding est aussi perçue comme une façon de prendre soin du corps. La troisième façon de faire attention à son corps est de valoriser l'activité cardiaque et les exercices d'aérobic qui accompagnent la pratique. Enfin, il ressort de l'analyse que les relations sociales, en particulier le soutien de la famille et des amis, a une influence sur la perception de la santé. Les résultats de cette étude suggèrent d'engager des discussions avec différentes organisations sportives ou de santé, afin de comprendre, sans juger, quelle serait la meilleure stratégie de prévention à mettre en place afin d'éviter que le dopage soit constitué en norme.

6D. SPORT, POLITICS & POLICY

Thursday, June 7, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2218

6D.1

Active Aging Policy and Associative Democracy in Denmark: A critique of the 'Neoliberal' critique

Adam Evans, Anne Nistrup

Nutrition, Exercise And Sport, University of Copenhagen/Denmark

'Active Aging' has become a dominant, if discontinuous, discourse in the provision of sport and physical activity (PA) for older adults. Active aging policies and programmes generally shift focus away from an economy of treatment and a narrative of decline in later life. Instead, they advocate the promotion and adoption of a positive mindset and 'good' lifestyle choices as ways to age 'successfully', including participation in sport, exercise and PA. Moreover, active aging policies are frequently associated with 'neoliberal' tendencies, including the responsabilisation of older individuals to maintain their own health. The sociocultural determinants of inequality in later life are largely overlooked. Nevertheless, active aging policies and programmes have been interpreted and adapted in multiple ways, such that defining active aging policy is increasingly challenging. By referring to recent changes in Civic policy in Copenhagen, Denmark, we argue that the tendency to equate active aging policy with a totalizing concept of 'Neoliberalism' can obscure interpretational nuance. We thematically analysed 14 regional and Civic policy documents focusing upon the introduction of 'Activity Centres' in Copenhagen Municipality. Rather than reducing adoption of active lifestyles in later life to individual responsibility and consumer logic, results suggest Danish Associative democracy, previously connected with 'Third Way' politics, facilitates community-oriented interpretations of active aging. Here, a balance of rights and responsibilities, shared-ownership and volunteerism are advocated, together with 'meaningfulness' of activity. Conversely, the conceptualization of a distinct (65+, White-Danish) 'elderly' community can neglect diversity, reduce cross-generational cooperation and limit the 'preventative' potential of active aging programmes.

6D.2

"We need to make sure we're acting as a good citizen" and "at the end of the day money talks and beggars can't be choosers": Alcohol sponsorship and New Zealand provincial rugby unions

Sarah Gee¹, Rachel Batty²

¹Department Of Kinesiology, University of Windsor/Canada, ²School Of Sport, Exercise & Nutrition, Massey University/New Zealand

Sport and alcohol are two highly commodified and widely popular social lubricants in New Zealand, although their relationship is paradoxical. Alcohol sponsorship of sport in New Zealand, especially rugby, has a long history, but in recent times government-resourced reviews together with public health agencies, activists and academics have proposed a ban on alcohol sponsorship of sport to help reduce alcohol-related harm. Responses to a proposed ban from a number of diverse sectors, including the alcohol industry and sport organisations, have ranged from ambiguous to resistant. Yet, the conditions for implementing a ban are poorly understood and there has been little to no change to state regulation or policy. These widely publicized debates serve as a hotbed for discussions with provincial rugby union managers to consider the economic risks as well as the social connections between rugby clubs and cultural and civic life. In this presentation, we discuss the findings of semi-structured interviews with six provincial rugby union managers, and their views about potential effects of restrictive sponsorship changes on their organizations and communities.

6D.3

Measuring bodies in movement, Questionable promises of technologies in the Swiss health system

Bastien Presset

Institut Des Sciences Du Sport, University of
Lausanne/Switzerland

My on-going study is focused on how innovations in measurement of physical activity influence actions and discourses of various actors of the Swiss health system. In April of 2017, eHealth Switzerland¹ published recommendations for the use of mobile health, among which the measurement of physical activity. Insurances also positioned themselves relative to those innovations, and one insurance developed, in collaboration with a research institute, a program of measurement of physical activity with financial incentives. In this process of adaptation to new technologies, the actors of the Swiss health system rely on questionable shared representations about the promises of physical activity monitoring (Audétat 2015; Lupton 2014) which often remind the control society briefly described by Deleuze (Deleuze 2003). A supposed huge economic pressure seems to serve as a justification to develop new ways of promoting healthy lifestyles whose efficacy can be put into question (even by the actors themselves). Under the mask of promises, it seems more as if the actors were in a system of “linked ecologies” (Abbott 2005) driven by questionable shared beliefs, to which they must comply in order to remain legitimate. Using ethnographic methods (Charmaz et Mitchell 2001) and discourse analysis (Keller 2007), I have been following the different actors in order to understand how the innovations impact their ideas and practices relative to the measurement and management of the population’s physical activity. ¹Federal organ for deployment of eHealth and mHealth.

6D.4

“Keep Calm and Go for Gold”? : Impact of Hosting the London 2012 Olympic Games on the Governance and High-Performance Strategy of National Governing Bodies of Sport in the United Kingdom

Fumihiro Kaneko

Faculty Of Health And Sport Sciences, University of
Tsukuba/Japan

The main aim of this paper is to investigate how hosting the London 2012 Olympic Games had an impact on the governance and high-performance strategy of National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) in the United Kingdom. In particular, the study tries to understand how to 'change' 1) the governance of NGBs, 2) the relationship between UK Sport (if relevant Sport England) and NGBs, and 3) the approach to identify and develop elite athletes in the sport, consequent to the London 2012 Olympics. To do so, the paper examines policy documents mainly published by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, UK Sport and Sport England, and the strategies of several NGBs. In addition, semi-structured interviews mainly with the chief executive officers (CEOs) of the NGBs are conducted. From the interviews with the CEOs in several NGBs, key findings of this study are as follows: firstly, the management of the NGBs have been more 'professionalised' within the last 20 years. However, most of the interviewees did not think hosting the London Olympics as the main reason for this change while they admitted that it accelerated this process. Secondly, even though the CEOs interviewed includes the CEOs of the NGBs whose grant from UK Sport was cut after the London or Rio Games, most of them regarded the relationship with UK Sport as 'desirable' or 'companionable,' in comparison to that with Sport England. Finally, it entirely depends on the NGBs how to evaluate talent identification and development programmes initiated by UK Sport.

6E. SPORT & NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Thursday, June 7, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2420

6E.1

Blockchain + Sport = ?

Conghui Fang

Information Center, Nanjing Sport Institute/China

Although strange to public, blockchain is a buzzword in the field of investment.

Blockchain is a distributed data structure, where information is chronologically stored in a continuously growing chain of data blocks, implemented in a decentralized network in a way that creates data integrity, trust, and security for the nodes, without the need of central authorities or intermediators. Blockchain's emergence marks the leap from the internet of information to the internet of value.

Put aside bitcoin's negative influence, internet giants have offered the blockchain technology as services. The Chinese market is also on the eve of an outbreak. Blockchain has infiltrated in many sectors including sports.

The author will explore the application scenarios of sports blockchain, and introduce some on-going subjects, especially those in China. From imitator to innovator, China is taking a global leading role in terms of internet application. Huge amount of users and network flow lead to the rapid rising of Chinese internet giants, and the promotion of new technology.

With Dataism, competing ideologies are simply different approaches to data processing. Democracies are distributed political data processing, whereas dictatorships are centralized. Blockchain is a decentralized structure, similar to democracy. Ever since ancient Greece, the birthplace of both democracy and the Olympics, sport and self-rule have had a close relationship. Thus, the author predicts that, with blockchain, sport democracy maybe cultivated relatively easy among sport fans, namely grass roots, and it'll finally boost the democratic development of the whole society.

6E.2

Corsi, Fenwick and Gramsci: How Bloggers and Advanced Analytics Are Changing the NHL part 2 - the results

Stephen Sheps

Sociology, Ryerson University/Canada

Since 2008, I have been a member of an ever-growing online community of bloggers and amateur statisticians who have created a new set of advanced analytics and performance metrics for NHL hockey. Many of the people who are driving innovation in this field are not data scientists, but rather intellectually curious fans of the game that are playing a significant role in reshaping the way the game is understood. Yet despite the body of knowledge created online, only within the last few years have the NHL and the mainstream sports media begun to understand and value these contributions. At ISSA 2017, I presented my preliminary findings, hypothesizing that the analytics turn in hockey is being driven from the fans up, and that these fans are examples of what Antonio Gramsci calls 'Organic Intellectuals'. However since last year I have completed several additional interviews and built a more complete data set. Many participants supported my theoretical framework while others provided a different interpretation of not only how the NHL has viewed this turn towards big data and analytics-driven research, but why it is becoming more and more relevant. For ISSA 2018, I wish to follow up on my initial findings and present a more in-depth analysis of my results. My presentation will explore the connection between online communities, the analytics and visualizations they have created, and the ways in which these communities are challenging the dominance of the mainstream sport media analysis of the sport.

6E.3

Public shaming of professional athletes on social media: Social identities matter

Ellen Macpherson¹, Gretchen Kerr²

¹Exercise Sciences, University of Toronto/Canada,

²Faculty Of Kinesiology & Physical Education,
University of Toronto/Canada

Recent research has explored fan-athlete interactions online following athletes' norm transgressions and has exposed fans' criticism of the athletes' character (Sanderson & Emmons, 2014), efforts to belittle and threaten athletes (Sanderson & Truax, 2014), and public shaming of athletes, including withdrawal of support and desired consequences (MacPherson & Kerr, submitted). While this research demonstrates the specific nature of these interactions in response to singular norm transgressions, further research needs to explore the broader sociocultural messages that infuse these interactions. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate the nature of shaming practices directed at professional athletes by fans on social media in response to norm transgressions, with specific emphasis on the influence of athletes' social identities on these practices. A qualitative content analysis of fans' messages on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram directed at eleven professional athletes following legal, social, and sport-specific norm transgressions was employed. Data were thematically analyzed with a latent focus, which examines the implicit assumptions that underpin the explicit content of fans' messages (Braun, Clarke, & Weate, 2016). Findings demonstrated athletes' gender and race influenced the nature of shaming practices; specifically, fans' implicit messages expressed contentious views on gender, including, objectification of women, hyper-masculinity and victim blaming, as well as, race, such as stereotyping, denial of racism and racial nationalism. Findings are interpreted in light of existing research on sport, social networks, and fan-athlete interactions, as well as, recognition of social media as a unique and complex context for gender and race-based discourse.

6E.4

The institutionalization of electronic sports: The example of France

Nicolas Besombes

Sports Faculty, Paris Descartes University/France

E-sports commonly refer to a competitive approach to video gaming (Hamari & Sjöblöm, 2017). In a statement of October 2017, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) mentioned that "*e-sports could be considered as a sporting activity*". However, the primary requirement must be the establishment of an "*organization guaranteeing compliance with the rules and regulations of the Olympic Movement*". Many academic works have analyzed e-sports in comparison with sports, whether in the field of sports sciences (Jenny et al., 2016; Holt, 2016; Besombes, 2016; Llorens, 2017) or media and games studies (Wagner, 2006; Jonasson & Thiborg, 2010; Witkowski, 2012; Hewitt, 2014). These articles reveal that e-sports suffers from a lack of legitimate governing bodies. However, since the early 2010s, many countries including France have begun a process of institutionalizing e-sports at the national level. To understand this process, we conducted interviews with members of the recently created French regulatory body. We also went to 10 French competitive events to observe the organization of the national e-sports competitions. Our results show that e-sports in France has historically been dispersed between players, promoters and games publishers who hold the intellectual property of their games. But since 2016, these three stakeholders have joined together to form France Esports with a common goal: to structure and regulate the French e-sports ecosystem under the benevolence of the Ministry of Economy. The specificity of France is therefore both in the e-sports recognition by another ministry than the Sports one, and the presence of the publishers beside the players and the promoters at the national level.

6F. GÉRONTOLOGIE AND SOCIETY

Thursday, June 7, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: ISDC 1

6F.1

La prévention des chutes chez les personnes âgées: des organisations sportives au centre des politiques de prévention de la dépendance

Matthieu Delalandre, Cécile Collinet
Laboratoire Acp (ea 3350), UPEM/France

Gérontologie et société La capacité à rester actif est considérée, dans les politiques publiques de prévention des effets du vieillissement, comme l'une des clés de la conservation de l'autonomie. La prévention des chutes, qui sont l'un des facteurs de risque de l'entrée dans la dépendance, y trouve une place importante: des rapports, des plans, des programmes opérationnels abordent la question avec l'objectif annoncé de réduire les risques de chute et leurs conséquences. Cette communication vise précisément à revenir sur la constitution de la chute comme objet de prévention, ce qui a impliqué une prise en charge et une visibilisation dans les politiques de santé. L'opérationnalisation de cette intégration dans les politiques de prévention de la perte d'autonomie a été rendue possible notamment par le biais d'organisations sportives (associations, fédérations multisports) qui ont proposé des programmes d'activités physiques destinés à limiter les risques de chute chez les personnes âgées. Le développement de l'intérêt pour la prévention des chutes et la construction de ces programmes d'activités physiques se sont aussi traduits par un phénomène de médicalisation, consistant à « cadrer » un problème sous une définition médicale. Ce cadrage est visible dans les processus de création, de prescription et de contrôle des programmes. À ce niveau également, les organisations sportives ont eu, et ont toujours, une place centrale, en nouant des liens et/ou en intégrant les acteurs du monde bio-médical dans leurs démarches pour proposer des programmes de prévention basés sur l'activité physique.

6F.2

Siel bleu: un modèle de développement pour la France et l'Europe?

Jérémy Pierre, Pierre-Olaf Schut
Laboratoire Acp, UPEM/France

Les activités physiques prennent une place de plus en plus importante dans les politiques de prévention des effets du vieillissement. Certaines institutions internationales (OMS, OCDE, UE) ont ainsi publié des rapports confirmant le rôle de la nutrition et de l'activité physique en faveur du « bien vieillir » des personnes. De nombreux Etats, ainsi sensibilisés, ont mis en œuvre des plans d'actions sur ces thématiques à partir des années 2000. Des opérateurs privés jouent également un rôle important pour convaincre et coordonner les acteurs en charge des personnes âgées et ainsi développer leur offre d'activités physiques adaptées. Le groupe Siel bleu figure parmi ces opérateurs. Créé en 1997 en France, l'association a rapidement rencontré un certain succès par la qualité de son expertise de terrain, la création de programmes spécifiques d'activités physiques adaptés aux personnes accompagnées; et également grâce à son action de plaidoyer auprès des collectivités, des acteurs de la santé et les caisses de retraites en faveur de telles initiatives. Ce modèle a été reproduit dans plusieurs pays européens. L'objectif de cette communication est d'analyser les enjeux du développement de Siel Bleu en France et en Europe, mais aussi les obstacles rencontrés. La forte croissance de cette association permet de rendre compte, dans une certaine mesure, du développement de la pratique physique chez les personnes âgées. Pour mener à bien ce travail, nous avons réalisé des entretiens semi-directifs avec les dirigeants des structures française, irlandaise et belge.

6F.3

La marche chez les seniors

Sandie Beaudouin¹, Cécile Collinet²

¹Staps (sciences Et Techniques Des Activités Physiques Et Sportives), Université Paris-Est Marne la Vallée/France, ²Laboratoire Acp (ea 3350), UPEM/France

Depuis les années 2000, de nombreuses organisations nationales et internationales font de la prévention du vieillissement un concept clef de leurs politiques de santé. De nombreux dispositifs sont mis en place et les activités physiques et sportives sont clairement préconisées. Plus particulièrement, certains organismes recommandent une pratique raisonnée et mesurée de la marche au regard d'indicateurs que sont le nombre de pas et la durée. Les effets bénéfiques de cette activité sur la santé ont été étudiés et sont manifestes sur le plan cognitif et mental. L'objet de la présentation réside dans l'évaluation de ces préconisations au regard de la pratique quotidienne de la marche des seniors en France. Pour cela un questionnaire a été réalisé et traité. Si les discours politiques incitent à la marche, l'analyse de la pratique effective dans la vie quotidienne est complexe. En effet, la marche est plurimodale et elle est soumise à de nombreux facteurs sociaux, urbains et environnementaux. Par la mobilisation de plusieurs indicateurs, il s'agit d'appréhender la pratique de marche des seniors, d'un point de vue quantitatif et qualitatif, et d'en mesurer les effets sur la perception de la santé.

6F.4

L'adaptation de la pratique des sportifs du grand âge : objet de négociations

Pia Henaff-Pineau

Ufr Staps, Université Paris-Sud/France

Gérontologie et société Le nouveau modèle médico-social du "bien vieillir" préconisé aux seniors invite à vieillir en restant actif et place l'activité physique au cœur des politiques de santé et de prévention du vieillissement. Si la pratique physique et/ou sportive est prônée comme action fortifiante ralentissant les effets délétères du vieillissement, elle représente aussi un risque potentiel d'accidents susceptibles de fragiliser la personne âgée. Ainsi le choix de l'activité et des conditions de l'exercice physique constitue un point sensible de la pratique physique du senior. Dans cet article, nous montrerons que la définition de la pratique sportive adaptée à l'avancée vers le grand âge est l'objet de négociations plurielles entre le senior et des « autres significatifs », notamment le premier cercle familial, les enfants et le(la) conjoint(e), mais aussi entre le senior et le médecin généraliste auquel est attribué un rôle amplifié depuis une dizaine d'années dans la promotion et la prescription d'activités physiques. Nous verrons qu'avec l'avancée en âge les demandes d'adaptations de la pratique, les conseils en faveur de la modération, se multiplient. Sont alors prioritairement perçus la fragilité du senior vieillissant et donc les dangers plus que les bénéfices de la pratique sportive. Les adaptations résultent d'arrangements entre conseils des uns, exhortations des autres, et sensations des sportifs. Cependant, lorsque les compétiteurs du grand âge détiennent des performances exceptionnelles, alors les risques de la pratique et les adaptations semblent ignorés de tous.

7A. SPORT AND YOUTH

Thursday, June 7, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 1216

7A.1

Youth, Fitness and Social Inequalities

Ørnulf Seippel

Dep Social And Cultural Studies, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway

Research shows that more people exercise at fitness centers now than previously, and that this is also a trend among young people. We do, however, not know very much about the social characteristics of those young people exercising at fitness centers are and what they do, and in this study we will look closer into this topic through five sets of questions. First and basically: How many young people (aged 13 to 18) do actually exercise at fitness centers? Second: How does fitness exercise fit into the larger social picture of physical exercise: Is it so that those exercising at fitness centers are the same as those exercising in sport clubs or exercising alone? Do we see an exercise-specialization where young adolescents exercise at more arenas (fitness and clubs) whereas older youth specialize and only exercise at one arena (fitness or sports club)? A third question is how fitness exercise fits into a larger set of social activities in young people's life: Is it so that those spending more/less time at school and/or other leisure activities are more active in fitness than those not prioritizing school work? Fourth, what is the social background of young fitness exercisers and their choice of activities: Is it a gendered activity? Are there economic social inequalities linked to fitness exercise? Last, we ask whether there is a regional dimension to fitness exercise: Is fitness exercise more popular in urban areas? The study is based on data from the national youth data survey (Ungdata) conducted once a year from 2010 to 2016 (N = 331 677) in the age group 13 to 18 years.

7A.2

Patterns of sports behaviour in youth and young adulthood

Claudia Klostermann¹, Roman Zehl¹, Christelle Hayoz², Torsten Schlesinger³

¹Institute Of Sport Science, University of Bern/Switzerland, ²Institut Sekundarstufe II, PH Bern/Switzerland, ³Institute Of Human Movement Science And Health, TU Chemnitz/Germany

Sport has become a multifaceted culture with countless possibilities for young people: from traditional sport clubs to scene sports or informal physical activities (Borgers, et al. 2015). That growing variety facilitates changes between different sports or the combination of different sports. Therefore, the question arises whether typical patterns regarding the combinations of sports and physical activities in different organisational forms can be identified.

Using an online survey, adolescents and young adults (n = 4039; age: 15-30 years, M = 21.48 years, SD = 4.64) were asked which physical and sports activities they practice regularly and how these activities are organized. Respondents could indicate up to five different activities.

The majority of the respondents (76.1 %) practices two or more physical and sports activities. 47.1% of the activities that respondents perceive as most important, are organized in sport clubs, whereas 42.8% are practiced in an informal way (alone or with friends). If the most important activity is informal, the other mentioned activities are rather informal, too. However, activities practiced in sport clubs are often combined with informal sports activities (62.8%). These first descriptive analyses illustrate that different behavioural patterns of sport activities among young adults can be distinguished. They will be refined in further analyses (e.g. latent profile analyses).

7A.3

Qualitative analysis of disengagement in sports practice among youth people in middle school and high school in France

Colin Gatouillat, Maxime Travert, Jean Griffet
Umr 7287 Cnrs & Aix-marseille Université, Institut des Sciences du Mouvement E.-J. Marey/France

Many studies have shown the short- and long-term positive effects (physical, psychological and social) of physical activity and sport. Despite promotional campaigns, sport participation in children and adolescence is decreasing in France and in other countries. This study explores disengagement in sports practice among young people. The literature review shows that psychological, socio-ecological and sociological approaches have focused on the growing number of people who no longer practice sport. In a sociological framework, we led 111 semi-structured interviews with adolescents who discontinued sports practice. The questions concerned their leisure time occupation and reasons for abandoning sports practice. After transcribing and analyzing the results, the study shows that abandoning sport is a dynamic process, which can be further categorized in terms of social domains: body, family, school, peers and sport itself. The principal domain cited is the sport, specifically relating to personal experience or practice accessibility. The study found a relationship between abandoning sport in the early stages of schooling and family influence concerning mobility or control. Alternatively, subjects who abandon sport in the later stages often cite constraints such as "pupil's job" or school system. The results of this survey may help sports organizations and health policies to prevent and act on this process of disengagement in sports practice.

7A.4

Youth sport charities and disadvantaged young people: Re-shaping personhood through neoliberalism.

Ioannis Costas Batlle
Education, University of Bath/United Kingdom

In this paper, I critically explore how neoliberalism influenced the UK charity SportHelp's youth sport programmes, and, in turn, how this influence re-shaped the personhood of the disadvantaged youths on those programmes. Despite charities being significant providers of non-formal education for young people in the UK, there has been limited work (in practice) exploring how the neoliberal landscape shapes these organisations, their programmes, and their service users. This case study research focused on a single charity (SportHelp) whose remit is to improve socio-economically disadvantaged young people's lives through sport. Over a 9-month period, data were collected through semi-structured interviews with a selection of SportHelp's managers, coaches, and young people. Furthermore, participant observations of three coaching sessions (featuring previously interviewed coaches and young people) were undertaken to complement the interviews. The data were analysed using thematic analysis. Findings suggest the neoliberal landscape profoundly influenced SportHelp, its youth sport programmes, and its service users. To maximise its chances of economic survival, SportHelp re-configured itself into a 'quasi-market'. In doing so, it adopted a deficit-reduction approach towards improving young people's lives: the charity assumed socio-economically disadvantaged young people were inherently 'deficient' (because of their lower socio-economic status) and required 'fixing'. Using sport, SportHelp coaches reshaped young people's personhood by instilling the neoliberal values of individual responsibility, discipline, and life skills. These values were readily internalised by young people *because* SportHelp operates in the realm of non-formal education; a space where coaches could foster passion, relationships, and a sense of belonging.

7B. SPORT, POLITICS & POLICY

Thursday, June 7, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 1222

7B.1

The participation of non-recognized polities in Sport Mega-events

Rolando Dromundo

Political Science, Università di Pisa/Italy

International recognition represents one of the crucial elements on the path to create statehood. Therefore, numerous local struggles have intended also to use sport as a showcase for their cause. Since the nineteenth century, recognition became fundamental in the international system, even if different criteria have existed (Caspersen 2012). From ideological considerations, the respect of international borders, mere pragmatism or another new shift since the recognition of Kosovo, have shown that above all, recognition is political in nature (Pegg 1998). Meanwhile, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) since its origins has argued that Sport geography may differ from political geography. In that sense, the United Nations counts with 193 members and two observers, while the IOC includes 206 National Olympic Committees (NOC) plus 8 NOC's recognized continentally. In that sense, changing criteria has prevailed on how to incorporate new members. Different local representations, have been either able to compete as a recognized national team or have been forced to participate under a different flag denying their chance to promote their own local struggles. Altogether, this paper intends to demonstrate how the IOC and International Sport Federations have lacked common criteria to allow or deny the participation in sports competitions of non- recognized entities, while instead they have been heavily influenced by the geopolitical context that surrounds each specific case.

7B.2

Dilemmas of international sports organizations in times of crisis: 'Un-political' policies meet political reality. The FIFA and the FIS seen from a small country during the 2. World War.

Matti Goksøyr

Department Of Cultural And Social Studies, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway

How do times of conflict and crisis present new dilemmas for sports organizations? The case of the 2. World War in a dramatic way meant new challenges for international sports organizations. Not only the IOC, but also governing bodies for particular sports had to adjust to the new situation, sometimes by deciding not to adjust. E.g. did the FIFA and the FIS (federations for football and skiing, respectively) strive to lead an 'un-political policy' claiming and hoping that normal sports life could go on 'as normal', untouched by the grim realities going on outside their offices. The policies of the FIFA and the FIS had a particular impact on a small country like Norway. Football and skiing were the two largest organized sports in the country. The Norwegians had a major influence in the skiing federation, while the situation was rather the opposite in the FIFA. Nevertheless, relations to both became troublesome during the war. What made the situation challenging, was that while the international organizations tried to follow their 'un-political' or 'non-political' policies, the Norwegian national sports federations sought to do the opposite. During the autumn of 1940 they decided to use sports as a political weapon against German occupant powers and local Nazis. This paper will through primary and secondary sources seek to analyse, historically and politically the effects on the international and national sports organizations when claimed neutrality and non-political policies meet the real world and international sport can no longer be considered an isolated pond of 'gemütlichkeit'.

7B.3

Playing-time: Its conceptualization, operationalization, measurement, and significance

Dane Joseph

Doctor Of Educational Leadership, George Fox
University/United States of America

What is playing-time? Are the players who get it the same ones that earn it? And what policies do coaches use to distribute it? These are fascinating and vital policy-level questions requiring answers to understanding both developmental and competitive sport coaching behavior. In the performance analysis literature, playing-time is used in a number of ways as a predictor or response variable for match performance. But there is a much wider scope of social scientific concern that sport managers, coaches, parents, players, and even association stakeholders ought to consider with respect to playing-time policies as they relate to principles of fairness. This presentation will first try to discuss what playing-time is as a scientific variable worthy of study. I will then present distributive and procedural justice principles that could shed light on how playing-time policies may differ for a player at a development stage, as well as but distinct from a player at a more competitive level; and more importantly how each stage's policy may be justified. In the process, important issues of inequity, inequality, and meritocracy will be discussed. Attendees will be treated to both philosophical discussion as well as presentation and analysis of real case-study match data and how the latter can illuminate whether coaches follow consistent policies for distributing playing-time.

7B.4

From reaction to proaction: Tracing the emergence of sport policy advocacy in a neoliberalized policy context

Cecilia Stenling¹, Michael Sam²

¹Department Of Education, Umeå University/Sweden,

²School Of Physical Education, Sport And Exercise
Sciences, University of Otago/New Zealand

Recent literature suggests that sport agencies have to persistently build legitimacy and support for their cause with government. Arguably, organised sport has become a legitimate interest group, with potential influence in wider policy making circles. The purpose of this presentation is to empirically assess and explain advocacy activities in this context, while offering an assessment of the potential implications arising from these practices. The analysis is based on 50 interviews with elected (n=14) and staff (n=38) representatives of Swedish Regional Sport Federations and the Swedish Sports Confederation. Data shows that there is indeed a purposeful increase in the volume of advocacy activities conducted by the organizations under study. Paralleling changes in the conduct of non-profit sector organisations, representatives of sport point to a number of contextual changes that together denote a deinstitutionalization of organized sport's monopolistic position in Sweden. The purpose of advocacy is thus to respond to these changes and thereby regain and secure sport's legitimacy with public policy makers, officials and more generally in the public's awareness. While respondents view advocacy in a positive light, we suggest these activities are inherently transformative, generating a number of unintended consequences for voluntary sport organizations, including a voluntary consignment of autonomy vis-à-vis government, the need for sport-internal legitimacy building, shifts in the relative authority of paid staff and elected officials, a general re-allocation of resources from 'doing sport' to activities associated with 'talk about doing sport', and the suppression of grass-roots voices disguised by the ascribed necessity of co-ordinating advocacy agendas.

7C. SPORT & (POST-) COLONIALISM / RACE & ETHNICITY

Thursday, June 7, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 2212

7C.1

Sami community, ethnicity and nation – different sides of the same coin?

Eivind Skille

Sport Department, Norway Inland University of
Applied Sciences/Norway

In Sami communities, sport clubs commonly affiliate to both Sámi and Norwegian sports federations. In this paper, I follow the twin affiliation to scrutinize larger processes of community building, ethnic identification and nation building. Theoretically, I combine theories of community with perspectives on ethnicity. Methodologically, I conducted interviews with representatives of five Sámi sport clubs. The results show, first, how each sport club creates a village community, and second, an ethnic community. However, the weight on ethnicity differs and depends on cooperation and rivalry with other ethnicities and other sport clubs. Especially where a sport club borders to another community with a different ethnic composition (Norwegian and Kven [originating from today's Finland]), the Sami dimension of the sport club and the community becomes visible and important for local identity. Third, the affiliation with the Sami sports association reflects Sami nation building for some but not for all sport clubs. The relationship always depends on the local ethnic identity and community. The discussion reveals how sports clubs cultivate on both "internal stuff" of the community and "external distinguishing"; in both respects it is closely related to ethnicity. Drawing on classic understandings of community, two sport clubs build social inclusion on mechanic solidarity or *Gemeinschaft*, and simultaneously build social inclusion on how – with Barth's words – 'the ethnic boundary that defines the group' (1969, p. 15).

7C.2

The Investigation of Local Symbolic Contents in Sociological Research: Considerations Regarding The Chinese Concept of Tiyu

Carlos Bueno¹, Jinxiang Du², Ricardo Sonoda-Nunes³,
André Capraro³

¹Physical Education, Universidade Federal do
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University/China, ³Educação Física, Universidade
Federal do Paraná/Brazil

The contemporary Chinese concept of "tiyu" refers to a broad spectrum of practices related to physical activities and corporal education. When adjusted to the cultural codes of the English language, it is often translated as "sport" and "physical education". In this study, we aim to establish an approximation with some autochthonous notions of the tiyu concept by consulting Chinese academic writings that present definitions and explanations about it. Complementarily, we explore the etymology of the sinograms that represent the term. In the course of the study we establish some reflections, regarding local symbolic contents such as the subject matter as an expression of particular social experiences, and arguing in favour of the relevance of such data in sociological research.

7C.3

Racial prejudice, whiteness and capital negotiation on sports fan message boards

Jamie Cleland

Management, University of South Australia/Australia

The focus of this paper was in response to two high-profile racist incidents in English football and Australian football that prompted an online discussion across fan message boards surrounding the extent of racism within each respective sport. In explaining the everyday practice of sports fans on online message boards, this paper adopts the conceptual framework of habitus, capital and field outlined by Bourdieu (1984) to illustrate the existence of racial dispositions amongst fans, how capital is negotiated and accrued and the level of support or contestation by fellow posters for any racist views that are published online. After analyzing more than 2,000 posts, the results reveal the presentation of a racialized habitus that normalizes whiteness and allows some white fans to promote racial prejudice and difference inside the stadium and across the internet irrespective of the acceptance or contestation that follows. It also provided evidence of broader racial tensions across both countries where political opposition to non-whites retains a sense of national belonging and identity and puts into question the effectiveness of what anti-racism initiatives can achieve across both sports.

7C.4

Racialized discourses in sport media and how do audiences and journalists react?

Jacco Sterkenburg¹, Dennis Blokzeijl², Matthias Heer³

¹Media And Communication, Erasmus University Rotterdam/Netherlands, ²Researcher, Independent/Netherlands, ³Researcher, Independent/Netherlands

Given the globalisation and mediatization of elite sport, major sport events now show athletes of a great variety of racial/ethnic origins. It is therefore not surprising that researchers have tried to capture the meanings sport journalists give to racial/ethnic diversity in their coverage. Although these studies have contributed significantly to the academic and social knowledge base on sport media and race, they have mainly been limited to isolated content analyses that focus on print media in relatively few (mainly Western) countries. Moreover, the connection between these sport media discourses on the one hand, and the ways they are produced and received, on the other, have received very little attention until now ('the signifying chain'). It remains unknown, for example, how whiteness within sport media production relates to the actual media content (and how journalists themselves reflect on the content they produce). Furthermore, it remains largely unknown how these discourses are taken up by 'flesh and blood' football media audiences. This contribution will provide an overview of existing studies and future directions in sport media research that tries to connect the different layers of sport media content, sport media production and audience receptions in relation to race/ethnicity and its intersections with other social dimensions.

7D. SPORT & GENDER

Thursday, June 7, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 2218

7D.1

Healthism, beauty myth and empowerment: the gender implications of the practice of sport and consumption of leisure in Taipei's municipal sport centers

Ying Chiang

Department Of Leisure And Recreation Management,
Chihlee University of Technology/Taiwan

Since 2003, the female citizens of Taipei, the capital of Taiwan, started to do exercise in municipal sports centers. Today, there are twelve public citizen sports centers established in Taipei City, one in each administrative district. This research focuses on the healthism and gender meaning of the sports practice and leisure consumption of women in these municipal sports centers. Qualitative research methods were adopted, including in-depth interview with 29 women. Their experiences helped to build a "thick description" of women's sport practices in the field. Most of the respondents "confessed" that getting rid of the "unbearable weight" was the ultimate goal of their exercise. Moreover, they took exercise as an obligation as a responsible modern citizen who wants to have a healthy life or successful aging. In the same time, they still did feel the joyfulness and empowerment during work-outs. Furthermore, there was a gendered division of labour inside these municipal sports centers. Most of the women had experienced the uncomfortable male-gaze and expected a gender segregation environment.

7D.2

Health discourses and role of physical activity in socially disadvantaged families: A comparative analysis in four European Countries.

Monica Aceti¹, Elke Grimminger-Seidensticker²,
Sandrine Knobé³, Gilles Vieille Marchiset⁴

¹Unit Movement And Sport Sciences, Department Of
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²Department Of Sport And Sport Science, TU
Dortmund University/Germany, ³University Of
Strasbourg, Department Of Sport Science, University
of Strasbourg/France, ⁴Department Of Sport Science,
University of Strasbourg/France

In the rising context of obesity crisis, individuals are claimed to take the responsibility for their own health. Embedded in this context, our research program aims to understand to what extent the children and the mothers of underprivileged contexts have internalized the official discourse on health practices and how they deal with health questions within their social conditions.

Focus group discussions with children aged 9-10 years (N=169) in four different countries (CH, D, F, I) as well as interviews with parents (N= 37) were conducted and compared to the official discourse of the four national health promotion programs. A comparative structured qualitative analysis in MAXQDA discovered central topics. Theory driven portraits of the parents completed the data analyzing process.

Most of the children and parents, especially in French families, can reproduce the verbatim of a health education that define the individual as self-responsible for its health. However, the mothers in Germany are often overwhelmed, they look after their children's health development by neglecting their own. In Italy, the mothers try to protect their children against health hazards caused by the environmental context (waste pollution in Napoli). Mothers in Switzerland were characterized by moral tensions between ideal healthy lifestyle and conditions of domestic health work. The mother discourses reveal ambivalence regarding a commitment to "healthy lifestyle". Health programs have a moderate impact on the way mothers manage health questions in socially disadvantaged conditions. Furthermore, a stigmatization process appears that aggravates the existing social inequalities.

7D.3

South Korean Women's Experience in the 'Aesthetic' Fitness Industry

Yunjung Kim, Sun-Yong Kwon

Physical Education, Seoul National University/Korea,
Republic of

Since the late 1990s, there have been a growing interest and participation in women's exercise and fitness activities, accompanied by the rapid development of the fitness industry in South Korea. The Korean fitness industry has recently shown actively developing aspects of aesthetic-oriented workouts—fitness workouts and exercises such as yoga, pilates, and pole fitness which focus on aesthetics, appearance and the 'ideal female body', rather than improving health, wellness, and mind-body balance. 'Aesthetic' fitness workouts have been introduced from Western societies, but have transformed to settle in Eastern culture simultaneously has become localized in South Korea. This study explores experiences and meanings of Korean females who are participating in various types of exercises produced and marketed by the so-called 'aesthetic fitness' industry. Furthermore, this study provides critical observations about this mushrooming phenomenon drawn from post-colonial feminism within the context of the global/local formation of body culture.

7D.4

The Looking Glass Athlete: Female CrossFitters Reflect on Self

Nancy Malcom¹, Christina Gipson², Hannah Bennett³,
Caitlyn Hauff⁴

¹Department Of Sociology And Anthropology, Georgia Southern University/United States of America, ²Health And Kinesiology, Georgia Southern University/United States of America, ³Department Of Kinesiology, College of Education, Augusta University/United States of America, ⁴Department Of Health, Kinesiology, And Sport, College of Education and Professional Studies, South Alabama/United States of America

This research project uses focus group interviews with 46 women who participate in CrossFit to explore how these female athletes build concepts of self through social interactions. Cooley's "Looking Glass Self" (1902) maintains that we learn to see ourselves through the mirror of how we perceive that others see us. In this research, even as the women work to build both strong bodies and strong self-images, we found that they were hyper-aware of how others viewed their participation in CrossFit. The women in our focus groups celebrated their own increased strength and fitness, but they shared stories of parents, grandparents, friends, co-workers, and sometimes even spouses who disapproved of their involvement with CrossFit. In addition to recognizing the concerns held by family and friends, these women were also quick to describe negative reactions perceived to be held by strangers and generalized others. Paradoxically, even as participants expressed high levels of self-confidence and personal growth, which they attributed to their involvement in CrossFit, their discussions of what other people think of their non-traditional fitness activities were often fraught with anxiety, revealing that the looking-glass continues to shape our self-perceptions. * Charles H. Cooley. 1902. *Human Nature and the Social Order*. New York: Scribner's.

7E. METHODS OF SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

Thursday, June 7, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 2420

7E.1

Walking the Deck: Methodological considerations and preliminary findings from a sociological-phenomenological study of embodied, sensory experiences in performance swimming.

Gareth McNarry¹, Jacquelyn Allen-Collinson¹, Adam Evans²

¹School of Sport And Exercise Science, University of Lincoln/United Kingdom, ²Nutrition, Exercise And Sport, University of Copenhagen/Denmark

In recent years there has been a burgeoning interest in sporting embodiment, including a growing corpus of phenomenological inspired sociological analyses that draw influence from Merleau-Ponty's existential phenomenology. This combination of phenomenology and sociology provides a novel framework in the examination of sporting embodiment, and challenges many taken-for granted assumptions and presuppositions regarding the underexplored, under-theorised 'mundane' elements of sporting experience that often remain un/under-analysed. Swimming is a physical culture where embodied experiences have been shown to constitute core elements of participation. Studies that examine the embodied experiences of performance swimming, however, remain sparse, and are limited to critical sociological examinations of gendered relationships or training regimes that often overlook the intense embodied experiences of training and competing. Utilising ethnographic methods of participant observation and interviews with senior performance swimmers, this study seeks to develop a richer understanding of the performance swimming lifeworld and how a swimmer's bodily sensations contribute fundamentally to the construction of this lifeworld. In this paper, we portray the project and its rationale, including aims and design, theoretical underpinnings, and challenges and experiences from the 'field'. We also present some preliminary findings drawn from two stages of data collection, cohering around key themes including the normalisation of pain, fatigue, and discomfort in this particular physical culture, and the somatic learning in

which swimmers engage to gain a 'feel' for different properties of the aquatic environment.

7E.2

Theoretical and Methodological Aspects of Qualitative Research on Football Fans: Case Study of Legia Warszawa Ultras

Seweryn Dmowski

Faculty Of Political Science And International Studies, University of Warsaw/Poland

In last years the author of this paper has been elaborating a variety of research topics on collective identities of football fans, especially within the issue of perception and role in everyday life of the football rivalries. Most of the research effort was focused on the biggest community of football fans in Poland that support Legia Warszawa. Some of the most influential leaders of the ultras community (the most devoted fans responsible for organized support) as well as several current and former hooligans were interviewed during the research process.

This paper raises the question of theoretical and methodological aspects of qualitative research on football fans, as well as the technical and practical obstacles that the researcher may face while dealing with members of a very peculiar social group (football ultras). The author has adopted the theoretical framework of R.Giulianotti's taxonomy of spectator identities and D.Antonowicz's concept of football fans as a community of invisible religion to operationalize the phenomenon. Then the field research at the stadium was conducted, as well as a series of individual in-depth interviews (individualized scripts, depending on the social background of respondents) with ultras and hooligans of Legia.

The aim of this paper is to present all stages of the research process and discuss the utility of adopted methodology, theoretical approach and qualitative researched methods. Such defined agenda fulfils the general aim of the conference, which is also to explore the contribution of the social sciences and their ability to transform sports organisations (football clubs) and its policies.

7E.3

Capturing the Moment: The use of video analysis in understanding physical interactions in Primary PE

Cameron Smee

College Of Sport And Exercise Science, Victoria
University/Australia

Physical Education (PE) is a significant space for social and physical development. For many children PE is the first time they participate in sport and begin to engage with their bodies in a performative sense. Previous research concerned with children's experiences of PE have generally focused on late primary school or high school settings, and examined curriculum, teacher practice, or student experiences. To date, very little research has examined the role that micro-interactions play in children's PE experiences. By examining PE lessons through a micro-social lens, we can develop a deeper understanding of children's PE experiences. So, how do researchers capture and analyse the micro-interactions between children in the PE space? Informed heavily by the work of Collins (2004) in micro-sociology and Paulle (2013) in education, this paper discusses the use of a potentially innovative method to examine the micro-sociological of children's PE interactions. This paper will explain how we used Observer XT and the process of coding the action. This technology provided the opportunity to focus on and examine micro-interactions in minute detail. This paper will discuss the power of Observer XT to inform sociological understanding of embodied interactions.

7F. GÉRONTOLOGIE AND SOCIETY
Thursday, June 7, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: ISDC 1

7F.1

A New Form of Life? Physical Activity and the reconstruction of the ageing body

Emmanuelle Tulle

Social Sciences, Media & Journalism, Glasgow
Caledonian University/United Kingdom

This presentation is concerned with the processes which hinder or promote older people's ability to conform to a new form of life in the neoliberal society (Rose 2007). We will undertake this analysis by focusing on the example of physical activity. The evidence shows that the proportion of older people who fulfill physical activity recommendations to prevent the pathologies associated with increasing age remains quite low, despite the recent proliferation of interventions and the promotion of medical prescriptions. To understand why older people appear to resist the opportunity to adopt a new form of life we will propose explanations which eschew the recourse to individual motivation to focus instead on the incorporation of historical, cultural and structural contingencies which enable the triggering and development of a physical activity career. We will see that the health imperative can help trigger a PA career but that on its own it is not always enough to develop it. Starting from the bodies of individuals we can chart the discursive sedimentation in which they are caught up and identify tensions within professional discourses, the dispositions and beliefs of older people and the corporeal orientation they have developed throughout their lives. The body schema we encounter along the way will show up the limits of neoliberal government.

7F.2

Creating a space for older women in sports organizations

Claire Kerr

Glasgow School For Business And Society, Glasgow
Caledonian University/United Kingdom

Sports organizations are, for better or worse, often associated with elite sport with a focus on winning rather than taking part. In the UK there has been a shift in policy focus with an aim to increase participation in sport, particularly in older age groups, due to the health benefits associated with being physically active. It is, however, unclear if sports organizations are providing opportunities for participation and welcoming new members of varying abilities. This paper draws on qualitative interviews with female parkrunners aged 60 and over in Scotland and explores the ways in which ageing and gender can impact on a runner's identity and sense of belonging to the running community. It considers the differences between those who are also members of running clubs and those who are not to examine the ways in which more formal sports organizations can be considered daunting to recreational runners. While parkrun could be considered a sports organization, its ethos of "it's a run not a race" has created a welcoming environment for both beginners and experienced runners. Sports organizations have historically been considered spaces for men, in particular younger men, and this paper reflects on the ways in which change is needed to create a space for older women in these environments.

7F.3

Becoming and being a Master's athlete

Catherine Palmer, Nick Hookway, Casey Mainsbridge,
Anthea Vregundhil, Zack Dwyer
School Of Social Sciences, University of
Tasmania/Australia

This paper explores the experiences of participation in the Australian Master's Games. Drawing on preliminary research on the 2017 event, the paper documents and analyses the ways in which Master's athletes define and understand their social and sporting identities. As well as addressing low physical activity engagement in older life through an 'active ageing' lens, training for and competing in the Master's Games offers a key source of identity-making among participants that shapes their social world more broadly.

9A. SPORTING CAREERS

Thursday, June 7, 2018

16:30 - 18:00

Room: 1216

9A.1

The Career of a Sports Referee: Constraints and Challenges

Grégoire Duvant¹, Williams Nuytens²

¹Atelier Sherpas - Faculté Des Sports Et De L'education Physique, Université d'Artois/France, ²Sciences Du Sport, Université d'Artois/France

The field of sport involves a wide range of social actors: organisers, sponsors, players, coaches and spectators. Generally speaking, there has been considerable research on each of these actors. However, one key category of actor in sport, the referee, is often overlooked. Given the pivotal role referees play in both the successful and safe operation of sport events this study responds to increasing calls for dedicated research on the role of the referee in relation to controlling violence. This research is based upon studying the issue of sports violence amongst clubs, players and situations over a 10-year period. For most of the actors surveyed, sport is a competitive situation, a test. However, for referees the context of sport is more difficult, in part, because the referee: often neglected or unrecognised, not entitled to make errors, continually evaluated on performance and criticized by all other actors in sport. Given these conditions, one question deserves attention: how and why would someone be a referee? To answer this question we use the concept of career and draw upon several cases from various sports disciplines. The results reveal referees' ability to arbitrate depends on a range of factors. Indeed, the regulation tools available to referees vary from one context to another. Similarly, the direction and use of these resources varies from one referee to another.

9A.2

It's No Joke: Banter In The Workplace Environments Of The Premier League

Colm Hickey

Idheap, Université de Lausanne/Switzerland

As a result of ever increasing competition within labour markets, the need for employees to maintain job security and remain relevant members of their occupational environment is an ever-increasing concern. Professional footballers live in an environment where their livelihood is continually threatened and influenced by team selections. The Premier League and its players offer insightful and unique opportunities to more fully comprehend the use and cultural significance of workplace humour, described as banter, in efforts to sustain their professional careers.

Qualitative vignette interviews were conducted with 10 male participants (ages 18–26 years) on 3 separate occasions (30 interviews). All participants experienced careers as Premier League footballers in the UK. By integrating Goffman's (1971) dramaturgical analogy and Markus and Nurius's (1986) concept of possible selves, this paper illustrates the various ways that banter exists within the workplace environments of professional football and how footballers, as employees, utilise such a discourse both with and against their teammates as a means to protect and influence their professional security.

9A.3

Elite athletes and/or students? Organizational characteristics of the dual career programs in Catalan universities

Pau Mateu, Anna Vilanova, Eduard Inglés
Sports Management And Leisure, Institut Nacional
d'Educació Física de Catalunya (INEFC)/Spain

Throughout the higher education stage, most elite athletes are in their maximum performance phase (López de Subijana et al., 2014). If the conciliation between the sporting and academic activities is not possible, the elite athletes that would like to study face a situation in which they must choose whether to continue their sporting career, or to progress in their educational career, renouncing to one of these options (Álvarez et al., 2014). Based on the proven benefits (e.g. Aquilina, 2013; Baron-Thiene & Alfermann, 2015) offered by the dual career (combining sports and studies), universities in Catalonia have developed several programs to support elite athletes in their path through their academic career. However, the characteristics and running of this programs are still unknown. The main purpose of this study was to describe the organizational characteristics and running of the dual career programs that are offered in the Catalan universities. Content analyses on the on-line documentation of ten programs was performed and ten in-depth interviews were conducted to their coordinators. Results showed a shortage of resources, a lack of planning, and a provision of similar services (tutorship, adaptation of academic activities) in most programs. In addition, the influence of context factors, such as the legal framework and the sensitivity of professors towards dual careers, was decisive for the programs' development and, by extension, for the dual career of Catalan elite athletes. Thus, this research describes the present situation of universities' support programs for the dual career in Catalonia, from an organizational perspective.

9A.4

Social, cultural and symbolic interpretation of pain and injury in martial arts

Luis Otavio Assumpção
Physical Education, Brasilia Catholic University/Brazil

Pain and injuries are frequent in sports. Commonly, athletes go to treatment and care and, aware of subsequent injury, many compete with pain. Historically, studies on lesions and pain have privileged the bio-physiological perspective, understanding them as a system of symptoms, diagnoses, and prescriptions. However, to understand it, the physiological view is not enough. The pain of body and soul are unique, immersed in a field of symbolic and subjective experiences, providing high complexity to human suffering. There is a narrative for every pain: it forges confrontation or scape, fear or courage. Some despair and cry; others suffer in silence, without showing weakness, without requests for comfort. In combat sports, characterized by a high degree of contact, the occurrence of pains and injuries is immense. Athletes live with them as faithful companions, as present as the techniques of attack and defense, demanding preparation, self-restraint, sacrifices. The threshold of pain rises during training and competitions. The Sociology of Sport seeks to understand pain from the perspective of meanings, not reducing it to a biological phenomenon. Depending on the context and life history, fighters do not react in the same way. Every athlete feels, interprets, and communicates his pain in a particular way. This article studies the perception and meanings of pain and injury in Karate and Jiu-Jitsu fighters, analyzing them as a social, cultural and symbolic product, which is represented and perceived according to different social interactions.

9B. SPORT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Thursday, June 7, 2018

16:30 - 18:00

Room: 1222

9B.1

Evidence of emotional abuse in children's sport – children's perspectives

Inger Eliasson

Department Of Education, Umeå university/Sweden

Sport is one of the practices, which has been pointed out to pose a risk of physical and emotional violence towards child athletes. Child protection has risen rapidly at the Swedish sport policy agenda in recent years as in other European countries. However, despite the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989) it has been shown that children are not protected enough from being abused in sport. Emotional abuse is less researched, however more prevalent compared to other forms of abuse in children's sport, for example sexual abuse. The overall aim of this study was to examine questions related to the phenomenon of emotional abuse in children's sport in Sweden. The specific aim was to study the existence, experiences and effects of emotional abuse among 13-18 years old athletes and their coaches. Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews with 21 participants, 16 children and 5 coaches. The results show that emotional abuse occurs both between athletes, and between coaches and athletes. The most commonly forms of emotional abuse were verbal abuse, non-verbal abuse, neglect and lack of attention. The abuse reported were often were linked to children's sport performance. The effects of emotional abuse reported by children were; decrease in sport performance, lower self-confidence, experienced feelings of insecurity, inadequacy and sadness. The study draws on perspectives of Mayall (2000, 2015) within the sociology of childhood and contributes to highlight children's perspectives on the phenomenon.

9B.2

Promoting athlete welfare: A proposal for an international surveillance system

Roslyn Kerr¹, Gretchen Kerr²

¹Department Of Tourism, Sport And Society, 6th Floor Forbes, Lincoln University/New Zealand, ²Faculty Of Kinesiology And Physical Education, University of Toronto/Canada

Historically, there has been a range of different policies put in place to eradicate maltreatment of athletes. Using Bronfenbrenner's ecological model, we can identify that these policies have been introduced at all but the macro/international level, but also that they have had very little success. In spite of the proliferation of codes of conduct for coaches as well as policies to address the safeguarding of athletes, incidents of athlete maltreatment by coaches continue to emerge internationally, typically with evidence of the presence of bystanders who chose to remain silent. This paper outlines a possibility for a macro scale international policy for coaching with the goal of policing and reducing harmful behaviours towards athletes. As our starting point, we use Latour's (2005) model of the oligopticon, a method of surveillance that extends Bentham's panopticon through allowing information to be collected from multiple sources and brought together in a central point. An example of an oligopticon is WADA, which collects information not only from doping testing, but from other athletes, athlete performance at a range of competitions and even customs agents. We suggest that we could adopt a related policy for addressing maltreatment of athletes with the goal of creating a surveillance system that encourages coaches to adopt athlete-centred approaches, and encourages bystanders to report problematic coaching behaviours.

9B.3

“Qualitative Research and Human Rights: Towards an Ethnography of Care”

Rylan Kafara¹, Judy Davidson¹, Jay Scherer¹, Jordan Koch²

¹Faculty Of Kinesiology, Sport And Recreation, University of Alberta/Canada, ²Department Of Kinesiology And Physical Education, McGill University/Canada

In 2016, a controversial, publicly-financed, \$613.7 million sports arena opened in downtown Edmonton, Alberta, to house the National Hockey League's (NHL) Edmonton Oilers (Scherer, 2016). The arena was constructed to “revitalize” the poorest part of Edmonton's inner city already home to the majority of the city's homeless population and numerous social service agencies. The prospect of displacement and other consequences of gentrification were, however, given scant consideration by both the Edmonton Oilers and the City of Edmonton. This lack of attention to negative effects aligns with what Neil Smith (1996) referred to as “The New Urban Frontier,” in which public policy works in tandem with corporate interests to exclude the urban poor. In Edmonton's case, this process culminated with the new sports arena development. To understand the effects of the corporate-civic partnership gentrifying the downtown core, an ethnographic study began in 2016. This paper details the research approach of that study. By explaining the qualitative methods deployed in Edmonton homeless shelters, social agencies, and various spaces in which inner city residents were comfortable, this paper outlines how the research process was based on an “ethnography of care” (Huebner, 2007). Ethnography of care focused on a reciprocal relationship between participants and researchers. This paper argues that an ethnography of care approach to qualitative research ensures both the long term sustainability of studies in inner city communities (Anderson & O'Brien, 2017; Hammersley & Atkinson, 2007) and the dignity of participants involved in the research process.

9B.4

Harassment and Abuse in Canadian Sport: Renewing a Failing Policy

Peter Donnelly, Gretchen Kerr

Faculty Of Kinesiology And Physical Education, University of Toronto/Canada

At the Centre for Sport Policy Studies we are currently developing proposed revisions to the current Canadian (federal) and Ontario (provincial) policies on harassment in sport. What was once an innovative and world leading policy in the late 1990s has become ineffective (Donnelly, Kerr, et al., 2016). Our recommendations include: (1) An attempt to bring sport policies into line with child protection policies in education, where there is a duty to report abuse with severe penalties for failing to do so. (2) Connected to the first recommendation, which relates specifically to children and youth, is a growing recognition that in most cases of abuse in sport there are bystanders who were aware of its occurrence. We will attempt to highlight the importance of bystanders, and recommend repercussions for those who fail to report. (3) An attempt to develop an arm's length team of trained individuals who are prepared to hear complaints of abuse from athletes and/or athlete allies. And (4), an attempt to develop a clear and transparent process for dealing with complaints of abuse – one that ensures due process for all involved, and no retaliation against or re-victimization of victims. Donnelly, P., G. Kerr, A. Heron & D. DiCarlo (2016). Protecting youth in sport: An examination of harassment policies. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 8(1), 33-50.

9C. SPORT, HEALTH AND DRUGS

Thursday, June 7, 2018

16:30 - 18:00

Room: 2212

9C.1

Russian perceptions of doping-scandal: examining sociological data.

Mikhail Sinyutin

Economic Sociology, Saint-Petersburg State
University/Russian Federation

Commercialization of sport is conducive to usage of doping. Recent years doping affairs in Russian sport is widely debated. The aim of our study is to investigate how people in Russia think of doping and doping-use in sport. The study focuses on specifically St-Petersburg. Sociological research consists of two blocks. The first is based on telephone poll at the city of St-Petersburg with the representative sample about 1000 persons carried out by the Sociological Center at Research Park of Saint-Petersburg State University. The second block points the same questions in form of personal interview to the narrow group of young generation, precisely, University students (about 200 persons). The results of sociological study show the common attitudes and social stereotypes that Russian people have on the issue of doping. They also help in reconstructing the everyday logic as well as social structure of various attitudes to doping and doping-use in St-Petersburg, Russia. Views of Petersburgers seem to be typical and significant for Russian public opinion.

9C.2

From Crisis to Spirit: The Creation of Canada's Anti-Doping Policies, 1983-1993

Ian Ritchie

Kinesiology, Brock University/Canada

Anti-Doping policies have played a central role in the attempt by major international sport organizations to define 'fairness'. In addition, Canada played a leading role in the development of international policies during the 1990s and early 2000s, during which time international sport was witness to a series of crises that led to the creation of the World Anti-Doping Agency in 1999. However, the foundation for Canada's role was laid in the period 1983-1993. This presentation summarizes major events in the creation of Canada's national anti-doping policies during that period. The years are chosen because at the start of 1983 Canada literally had no anti-doping policy whatsoever but in only ten short years the country had some of the most stringent on the planet. The events that transpired during this short period and the interactions between important stakeholders within the Canadian sport system who created policies reveal that between 1983 and 1993 anti-doping policies and programs were constructed rapidly, largely without critical reflection on historical developments in high-performance sport either internationally or in Canada, and to conform to ongoing legitimization concerns within the Canadian high-performance sport system. The results of actions taken during this period were ambiguous: Canada constructed some of the most advanced anti-doping policies in the world but because of the manner in which they were created, those policies have limitations and contradictions. Recognizing this ambiguous result has important implications for anti-doping both in Canada and internationally. This study utilizes primary policy documents, personal interviews, and secondary sources.

9C.3

Alternative paths in anti-doping education for talented elite athletes: A case study of young Norwegian road cyclists

Morten Sandvik

Department Of Cultural And Social Studies, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Norway

This paper draws on data from focus group interviews with young Norwegian road cyclists, to explore different strategies to anti-doping education in the light of (1) the interviewees' experiences with two educational tools utilized by Anti-Doping Norway (lectures and an e-learning program) and (2) the way in which the interviewees communicate about doping. Theoretically, the paper contrasts traditional educational strategies largely favored in anti-doping education with three emerging strategies particularly seen in more established fields such as alcohol and tobacco prevention: (i) interactive teaching methods; (ii) social influence approaches based on social learning theory; and (iii) combined, multifactorial strategies based on social-ecological thinking.

Three themes are core to the interviewees' experiences with the two anti-doping educational tools. First, faced with what they view as repetitive information delivery, the young cyclists experience disengagement and boredom. Second, they view education as unnecessary, relating mainly to a notion of already sharing the knowledge and, particularly, values, promoted through anti-doping education. Third, and relatedly, through a defensive and heavily norm-regulated communication about doping, most of the cyclists refuse to consider doping in (their) sport as a moral dilemma and do not find the topic particularly interesting or relevant to their sport.

The findings point to a challenge of anti-doping education, particularly in strong anti-doping cultures such as Norway, appearing as relevant to young athletes and transgressing defensive and restrictive norms regulating young athletes' communication about doping.

9C.4

How legalising 'doping' under medical supervision might impact athletes' working environments in the precarious occupation of sport

Marie Overbye

Faculty Of Health Sciences And Sport, University of Stirling /United Kingdom

The zero-tolerance approach to doping in sport has long been criticised. It has been suggested that anti-doping creates problems larger than those solved. Legalising 'doping' under medical supervision has been proposed as a better way of protecting both athletes' health and fair competition. Drawbacks are the lack of empirical studies to inform discussion and that studies seldom consider how the specific cultural and economic environment of sport might influence implementation and athletes' working conditions. This paper analyses the scenario of legalised, medically supervised 'doping' and how it might impact on athletes' working environments. The paper draws on i) a conceptual framework viewing sport as an exceptional and risky working environment and ii) a web-based questionnaire with 775 elite athletes. Athletes reported on their interest in trying specific products (e.g. erythropoietin, anabolic-androgenic steroids, cortisone) if permitted and provided under qualified medical supervision. Interest greatly varied within the athlete groups and was linked to a specific product's capacity to enhance performance levels in the athletes' particular sport and depended on gender and age. Fear of side-effects was common. Some athletes declared their interests nevertheless. The paper considers: differences within athlete groups; characteristics of the athletes' environments (e.g. norms, pressures to perform, doping proximity); their practices, preferences and influences regarding legal performance-enhancing product; the impact of anti-doping; differences in impact of legalisation depending on the particular drug/method and context; medical supervision; working conditions and occupational health. The analysis suggests that permitting certain 'doping' substances under medical supervision would create other/new types of harms.

9D. SPORT & GOVERNANCE

Thursday, June 7, 2018

16:30 - 18:00

Room: 2218

9D.1

Towards more indepth understanding of enhancing gender equality in sport governance

Agnes Elling-Machartzki

Mulier Institute/Netherlands

Gender inequality in sport governance is one of the key gender related sport policy issues in international sport organisations and at European and national governmental levels. Although the low representation of women on boards of (inter)national federations, may not be the only problem related to gendered governance, presentation of figures on unequal representation are the main legitimation to initiate or continue policies directed towards more gender equality. I will elaborate on the necessity and limitations of - different types of – figures and qualitative data, and on possibilities of more indepth analyses. Available data (eg Sydney Score Board; EIGE, 2016) suggest a continued skewed gender representation, with less women at highest leadership positions in national sport federations in all (European) countries and in all types of sport, although the extent of women's underrepresentation and developments towards more and more sustainable gender equality may vary per country and sport. I present findings of an explorative comparative analyses based on empirical data on gendered sport governance for ten European countries, collected by the authors contributing to a forthcoming book on gender diversity in sport leadership in Europe (Elling, Hovden & Knoppers, 2018). Furthermore, I will suggest several key indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of gender equality in sport governance. Finally, I will argue for the need for a more close collaboration of quantitative and qualitative expertise in developing more systematic and comparable instruments for a better understanding and monitoring of developments towards more gender equality in sport governance/leadership.

9D.2

Gender equality discourses and strategies in European sport leadership

Jorid Hovden

Sociology And Political Science, Norwegian University of Science & Technology /Norway

Although some progress towards higher gender diversity in leadership positions in European sport organizations is registered, the changes have been slow in coming, varied by country, not always sustainable and rarely transformed male dominated organizations into democratic places. This paper will explore how stakeholders of sport organizations in different countries of Europe, address the problem of lack of gender diversity in the organizational decision-making and further which gender equality strategies are selected and implemented to solve the problem. The empirical basis is reports on the gender political situation from different European countries. The analytic point of reference is two ideal type models of gender equality strategies applied to promote gender diversity in organizations. The analyses indicate that the gender equality strategies most applied in European sport organizations are incremental strategies aiming to qualify more women for leadership positions. However, during recent years we can trace a change towards more use of structural strategies, based on democratic discourses. Such strategies are for example different kinds of gender quota provisions.

9D.3

An exploration of gendered power relations within the leadership teams of two English national governing bodies of sport

Lucy Piggott

Sport Development And Management, University of Chichester/United Kingdom

Despite increased opportunities for women to participate in sport, it is widely recognised that they remain underrepresented within all areas of leadership at all levels of sport across the globe (Burton, 2015). Within English sport governance, the total percentages of women on the Boards and executive leadership teams of national governing bodies (NGBs) are 30% and 36%, respectively (Women in Sport, 2017). However, these figures do not display the varying levels of success of NGBs achieving gender diversity on their Boards and leadership teams. For example, in 2016 the Board of the Football Association was made up of just 7% women, compared to 46% female representation on the Board of British Fencing (Women in Sport, 2017). This research uses a Bourdieusian perspective to gain an in-depth understanding of gendered power relations in English sports leadership, and their impact on gender balance in the leadership teams of two NGBs: England Golf and the Lawn Tennis Association. The research findings are drawn from semi-structured interviews with male and female executive and non-executive leaders, as well as participant observation within the headquarters of each NGB. Three overarching themes which contribute to gendered power relations within English sports leadership are explored: the objective structure of the fields of NGBs; the gendered culture/habitus of NGBs; and the habitus of individual leaders, impacted by the different forms of capital that they hold. These themes will be discussed, with recommendations given for how to make the leadership teams of NGBs more gender-equitable fields.

9D.4

What is the desirable and legitimate representativeness of women in Sport governance? A quantitative research on the French Executive Boards.

Annabelle Caprais, Nicolas Delorme
Gironde, University of Bordeaux/France

The aim of this paper is to give an overview of the gendered distribution of executive boards in French sport federations. First, it seeks to determine whether women are statistically underrepresented in these structures. Then, after discussing the concepts of equity and equality, it aims to elaborate on the legitimate and desirable representativeness of women in sport governance. The study consists in a quantitative investigation conducted on 110 approved federations. Two modalities were tested to determine whether national sport federations favour a fair representation of the sex of their licensees (A) rather than quotas enacted by law (B) which correspond respectively to the previous and current laws about the composition of governing bodies enacted by the French government. Results show that 17 federations do not respect quotas. All these executive boards are unbalanced in disfavour of women. Additionally, some specific features appeared. First, the sex repartition of the licensees has an impact on the feminization of the governing bodies. 'Feminine' federations are more likely not to respect the gender representativeness of their licensees (A) and 'masculine' federations are more likely not to respect current law (B). Results also brought to light very imbalanced federations that do not respect either the sex distribution of their licensees or the quotas enacted by the legislation. Finally, the type of the federation (i.e., Olympic, Non-Olympic or Multisport) is also a factor that influences the feminization dynamic of sport governance.

9E. SPORT AND SOCIAL CLASS

Thursday, June 7, 2018

16:30 - 18:00

Room: 2420

9E.1

Critical factors identified to manage and maintain diverse partnerships for CrossFit programs serving underserved youth: Promoting health and physical activity

Christina Gipson¹, Natalie Campbell²

¹Health And Kinesiology, Georgia Southern University/United States of America, ²School Of Coaching, Physical Education & Development, University of Gloucestershire/United Kingdom

Harris and Houlihan (2014) recently called attention to a distinct lack of literature that explicitly addresses the management and evaluation of community-based programs that seek to promote health through sport and physical activity. There is a dearth of literature that provides sports management academics with working examples of how community-based partnerships can be created and sustained for the successful delivery of such programs. This presentation seeks to address both concerns by articulating the applicability of Parent and Harvey's Partnership Model (2009) to the development of a CrossFit program for underserved, at-risk youth in southeast Georgia. By discussing the antecedents, management and evaluation of the program, the authors are able to present a report of a sport and physical activity for health promotion program in situ. The authors demonstrate that, for this particular program, critical factors for success can be reduced to 1) Exposing partners to the underserved / at-risk youth community; 2) Educating partners in order to align purpose, goals and expectations from the program; and 3) Effective management of diverse local partnership relationships. This presentation discusses the opportunities and challenges presented, and concludes with a recommendation for the use of realist research to better understand the complexities of community based partnership programs.

9E.2

Precarious masculinity and sport betting in Japan: Working class bodies at the velodrome

Wolfram Manzenreiter

Dept. Of East Asian Studies, University of Vienna/Austria

Keirin (state-licensed track cycling) is one out of five sports which the Japanese government acknowledges in sports gambling despite of an official ban of gambling. The world of keirin therefore provides an ambiguous space to challenge official ideologies of social mobility based on hard work and effort-making. While gambling in sociological research is often packaged as social problem, i.e. pathological behaviour of marginalized actors that needs correction, my approach analyses the punters' performance along the two vectors of (a) the uncertain promises of upward mobility based on physical and social capital and (b) the meaning of fate that connect the athletes' performance with the working class biographies of the gamblers. Field notes from visits to various racing events and betting sites are consulted to connect the gamblers' reading of the racing track to their sense of self and everyday experiences. My informants' accounts demonstrate that keirin gambling is deeply engrained within the cultural grammar of precarious masculinity. Referring to a Goffmanian concept of "face-work" and Devereuz' basic framework of a social theory of gambling, I demonstrate the impact of class, gender and life course on gambling behaviour at Japan's velodromes.

9E.3

Career welfare, employment progression and duties of care in elite sport: A European regional examination of sport organisation initiatives and worker issues

Geoffery Kohe¹, Laura Purdy²

¹School Of Sport & Exercise Sciences, University of Kent/United Kingdom, ²Department Of Sport & Physical Activity, Edge Hill University/United Kingdom

Many professional sport organisations (e.g., International and National Olympic Committees and International Federations) have worked to ensure members are ‘appropriately’ equipped for lives and careers beyond their employ. Such entities have educational programmes, mentorship schemes, networking opportunities, and support services offering career and professional development opportunities. The range of schemes provides a potentially rich resource for sports workers and a degree of comfort and security during career transitions. While establishing sector standards and templates, sport organisations’ efforts have also been contoured by external forces and cultural shifts that have raised industry expectations regarding how businesses operate *for* their employees and improve their commitments to their members as part of ‘good’ governance. To these ends, agendas to equip workers appear altruistic and morally sensible. Yet, there are entrenched assumptions within these strategies that may belie the more nuanced aspects of sports workers’ lives, post-professional sport needs and desires, and contextual idiosyncrasies. In this paper, we examine a selection of career progression programmes offered by sport organisations within the European Union. We detail aspects of existing provision and key areas of concern. Our critique is informed by stakeholder and stewardship theories and notions of social responsibility which draw attention to duties of care, relationship expectations and agenda assimilation (Brouwers, Sotiriadou and De Bosscher, 2015; Groeneveld, 2009; Van Puyvelde et al. 2012). We argue that while notions of social welfare and an ethics of care may characterise career progression initiatives, incongruity with sports workers’ realities may work against their uptake and effectiveness.

9E.4

Knowledge as a key factor for the structuring of an economic sector? The case of the private sector of sports in France since the 1980s.

Nathalie Leroux, Yan Dalla Pria
Staps, Paris Nanterre University/France

Until the 1980s, the sector of sports was divided in France between a non-profit sector (clubs and federations) and a public sector (State and local authorities). Commercial activities remained divided between various industries and were often weakened by fragile legitimacy. However, during the last three decades, commercial activities have been undergoing a quick development, which has led to the structuring of the private sector in sports. One of the most obvious expression of this process lies in the emergence of two categories of managers: “enchanted managers”, who distil sports passion in traditional economic activities (e.g., sporting goods manufacturing and retailing); and “rationalising managers”, who instil a stronger economic rationality in sectors that rely on sports passion (e.g., professional sports). In this communication, we propose to examine the structuring process of the private sector of sports as the consequence of the constitution among these two categories of managers of a common set of knowledge labelled “Sports Management”. The survey is based on semi-structured interviews conducted with 120 managers in this private sector of sports and training directors. First, we describe the emergence of the sports sector since the 1980s. Secondly, we examine the original features of the two categories of managers (“enchanted” and “rationalising” managers) that emerged along with the private sector of sport. At last, we discuss the role of “Sports Management” knowledge shared by these managers in the structuration of this sector.

9F. OLYMPISM / OLYMPIC STUDIES

(French Session)

Thursday, June 7, 2018

16:30 - 18:00

Room: ISDC 1

9F.1

Le Skateboard aux Jeux Olympiques: Le conflit de principes dans la symbolique des espaces publics. Cas du Chili

Miguel Cornejo¹, Pablo Bahamondes²

¹Educación Física, Universidad de Concepción/Chile,

²Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Padre Hurtado/Chile

Notre travail analyse l'existence de conflits entre les principes fondamentaux du skateboard (Peralta, 2001) et son incorporation en tant que sport olympique. Plusieurs recherches, en particulier sur l'Amérique Latine, ont étudié le skateboard en tant que pratique urbaine (Saraví, 2012). Cependant le modèle commercial du skateboard est en conflit avec les premiers pratiquants qui avaient donné à la pratique de ce sport une identité originale sub-culturelle ou la pratique ne se limitait pas aux obstacles déjà présents, mais où chacun créait son propre terrain dans une philosophie du DIY (Do It Yourself). En particulier, les pratiques du skateboard au Chili le positionnent dans une relation dialectique de la ville (le local versus le global) dans une position de pratique revendicatrice caractérisée par la transgression de l'espace public et privé. C'est dans ce sens que les pratiquants compétitifs utilisent aujourd'hui espaces et des installations publiques. Le conflit peut alors exister dans les implications territoriales des Jeux Olympiques, qui, comme décrit par Du Plessis (2013) ont des conséquences négatives sur la géographie des pays hôtes, telles que l'expulsion de quartiers entiers vers les périphéries, la réévaluation du sol, la ségrégation des classes inférieures. Ce scénario est nouveau, car si le sport urbain et le «sport formel» coexistent malgré leurs différences, le contexte olympique fait que la pratique normée du skateboard affecte à son tour la géographie urbaine et le place alors dans une dialectique la ville antagonistes provoquant alors un renouvellement des principaux caractères des espaces publics.

9F.2

Les Fédérations françaises sportives affinitaires face aux défis du vieillissement (1990-2017)

Yves Morales

Cresco - F2smh, Université Paul Sabatier/France

Symposium Gérontologie et société Depuis les années 1990, les préoccupations relatives aux « défis du vieillissement » font l'objet d'une attention grandissante de la part des gouvernements français successifs. Parallèlement, le mouvement sportif accueille de plus en plus d'adhérents de plus de 60 ans en proposant des activités physiques visant à retarder les effets du vieillissement. L'analyse proposée interroge plus particulièrement l'action des fédérations sportives françaises affinitaires impliquées dans le « sport-loisir » et le « sport-santé ». Dans une démarche d'analyse de l'action publique, nous étudions l'évolution des dispositifs favorables à une activité physique engagés par ces fédérations en réponse au déploiement d'une politique nationale de prévention « bien vieillir ». Il s'agit ainsi d'observer, selon une optique comparative, les formes d'action et de jugement qu'elles mettent en œuvre face à l'impératif de développer des programmes d'activité physique à destination des personnes âgées. Les données recueillies soulignent une implication de plus en plus importante de ces groupements sportifs dans la construction du « problème » de la vieillesse et dans les réponses apportées. Les programmes d'activités physiques sont plus ou moins développés selon les appuis de l'action dont disposent les acteurs fédéraux. Face à l'instrumentation et la managérialisation du mouvement sportif, consécutif au développement d'un Etat régulateur, les dispositifs observés révèlent également le passage d'une logique de partenariat entre les fédérations et l'Etat à une démarche d'opérateurs ou prestataires de service auprès des collectivités territoriales et partenaires de santé publique. **Mots clefs:** action publique, fédérations sportives, vieillissement, activités physiques

9F.3

France et Kenya: des relations athlétiques post coloniales? (1960-2016).

Cyril Thomas

Rhône, Université Claude Bernard/France

Les relations entre le Kenya et la France en athlétisme sont caractérisés par une certaine interdépendance. Au niveau individuel, des coureurs kényans participent aux courses françaises tandis que des organisateurs, managers ou athlètes français profitent de la présence et des échanges d'expériences avec ces coureurs, dans une logique de performance. Dans une moindre mesure, au niveau collectif, ont eu lieu des naturalisations d'athlètes kényans pour intégrer l'équipe de France. Si les relations entre la France et certains pays africains autour de l'athlétisme sont séculaires, celles entretenues avec le Kenya sont particulièrement intéressantes, puisqu'elles se sont instaurées durant la période postcoloniale. L'objet de cette étude est de comprendre comment et pourquoi les acteurs de l'athlétisme français et kényan évoqués précédemment, ont créé des liens depuis 1960, sans qu'il n'y ait eu historiquement de rapports coloniaux, aboutissant à une relation d'interdépendance, oscillant entre vulnérabilité et innovation. Pour comprendre l'origine et la nature de ces relations, nous avons investigué trois revues françaises spécialisées: « L'athlétisme », « L'Equipe athlétisme magazine » et « Le miroir de l'athlétisme ». L'investigation de ce corpus a mis en évidence l'importance pour la fédération française d'athlétisme de s'appuyer sur des rapports répondant à une logique de domination coloniale, avec le Kenya, qui est pourtant un pays indépendant et une ancienne possession britannique. Ce travail a par exemple mis en lumière une similarité entre les récits coloniaux et ceux de la période postcoloniale, entre deux pays qui pourtant s'ignoraient, justifiant un élargissement du concept de postcolonialisme.

9F.4

Le double projet à l'épreuve de la performance sportive

Fabrice Burlot¹, Helene Joncheray², Mathilde Désenfant³

¹Research Department, French Sport Institute/France,

²Research Department, French Sport Institute/France,

³Research Department, INSEP/France

En France, depuis la loi dite Mazeaud du 29 octobre 1975 (Honta, 2007), les fédérations sont dans l'obligation de veiller à la réalisation, par leurs sportifs, d'un double projet (sportif et de formation). Mais, à l'heure où la concurrence sportive devient de plus en plus importante entre les nations, on peut s'interroger sur la réalité et la faisabilité de ce double projet (Javerniac, 2010, Debois, Leseur, 2013, Wylleman, Lavalée, 2004). Face à la multiplication des exigences sportives (fréquence des compétitions, multiplication des stages, utilisation de nouvelles ressources comme la préparation mentale, la récupération ...), les sportifs d'élite sont-ils capables de mener de front des objectifs de réussite sportive et de formation? Sont-ils capables d'être aussi performants sur deux projets aussi chronophages (Burlot, Joncheray, Richard, 2016, Julla Marcy, Burlot, Le Mancq, 2017)? Quels stratégies mettent-ils en place? Pour répondre à ce questionnement nous prendrons appui sur une enquête réalisée sur les conditions de préparations des sportifs français ayant participé aux jeux olympiques de Rio (Burlot et al, 2016). Une enquête par questionnaire (170 retours sur 220 sportifs) et une enquête par entretiens (50 sportifs) ont été réalisées. Les résultats montrent que les plus performants (les médaillés olympiques) réduisent profondément l'engagement temporel alloué à leur projet de formation ou professionnel mais tiennent cependant à se maintenir dans un projet professionnel pour trois raisons principale: se décentrer de leur projet de performance sportive, ne pas tomber dans l'ennui mais aussi assurer leur après sport.

10A. SPORT BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

Friday, June 8, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 1216

10A.1

Changing sports clubs in changing world: Case Finland

Pasi Koski, Pasi Mäenpää
Department Of Teacher Education, Rauma Campus,
University of Turku/Finland

Finnish society has met fundamental shifts during a past few decades. In a short period of time it went from a sparsely populated, relative homogenous country with a planned economy to become more urbanized, pluralistic, individualized and market-driven society. The current society is a reflection of globalisation, European unification, mediation and marketization along with the cultural changes, technical development, economic growth and fluctuations.

This study analyzed how the field of Finnish sports clubs has changed during the past three decades and especially during the past ten years. In order to find answers to this question data from three different moments are used. The first was collected in 1986 (n=835), the second in 1996 (n=495), the third in 2006 (n=550) and the fourth in 2016 (n=835). The materials are based on random samples.

As a theoretical framework, Heinilä's model "Sports clubs as a social organization" was utilized. In the model the sports club is viewed as an open system interacting with both its internal and external environments, with the traditions of the past and orientations to the future. In this perspective, the main elements of the internal system are ideology, membership, program, resources and administration.

The preliminary results indicate that the diversification of sports clubs has continued, the role of economy has increased and the process of professionalization has proceeded.

10A.2

The role of the High Performance Manager in the elite sport system: A review of the literature and a search for gaps

Allan Grønkjær
Department For Culture And Society, Norwegian
School of Sport Sciences/Norway

During the last 2-3 decades international elite sport systems have grown to a large scale with national sport federations and governments having a huge interest in the outcome of the elite sport programs. The elite sport systems and programmes are becoming more and more complex. The High Performance Manager (HPM) function has obtained a key role for the elite sport programme. The study will focus on the role of the HPM in the research literature. What role does the HPM hold in the elite sport system? Does the literature focus on the HPM's ability of leadership, its organisational role and responsibility or other? Which variations can be identified? Recent analysis, including the SPLISS research programme, points to key elements of the elite sport systems that have become more or less basic for sporting success. However, there is no blueprint to a general approach. Many elite sport organisations can be characterised as reflective in their knowledge creation and knowledge transfer and in this sense, they can be characterised as mindful organizations. The HPM can be a key figure in this process. The study is conducted as a literature review. The main source for data are peer reviewed books and scientific articles in sport management and sport coaching journals. The focus of the analysis is to identify the different research methods and theoretical approach applied in the literature.

10A.3

High reliability organizations and management of sport teams: what similarities and differences? An exploratory research on high level practices

Camille Ricaud

Institute Of Business Administration, University of Pau/France

The intention of our paper is to present an exploratory research that can highlight similarities between the management of sports teams and the management principles of some organizations described as "high reliability organizations" (HRO). The latter concern sectors far from the world of sport such as aviation, military, nuclear or surgery but others such as mountaineering are closer, especially in Switzerland. However, to our knowledge, there are no researches in sport management that deals with the reliability model except some who evoke it by far. These HRO (all have the characteristic of being at high risk where the error can have very important, even fatal, consequences. Thus, the managerial principles of HRO encourage practices that reduce the risk of error. These principles are various such as the non-punishment of errors in order to encourage the feedback of information, the erasure of the hierarchy to listen better to the opinions of all members of a collective or the heedful interrelating which allows the development of a collective intelligence and a shared attention among all the actors in a system. Our paper will present a qualitative exploratory research based on interviews with high-level sports athletes and coaches, mainly from collective sports like rugby, to see how the principles of reliability may or may not correspond to practices within teams that make it possible to create conditions for a reduction of the risk of error in the game, source of performance.

10A.4

Governance Modernization of World Sailing

Rongrong Chen

Sports Management Department, Beijing Sport University/China

In the past decades, the corruption scandal of FIFA and IOC has led to the increasing perception that International Sports Organizations are insufficiently democratic and lack of adequate transparency. As a consequence, the need for effective and good governance of all sport has become of critical importance. With IOC approving Agenda 2020, the movement of World Sailing has an increasing interest in governance. The research attempts to analyze the reason, plan and proceedings of Governance Modernization at World Sailing through reviewing the history and policy shifts of World Sailing and interviewing stakeholders including athletes, judges, committee members and managers of sailing clubs. The findings indicate that the governance modernization of World Sailing is relatively autonomous but strongly influenced by IOC. World Sailing has increased athlete involvement in decision making through adding athlete quotas in composition of Executive Committee to enhance democracy. World Sailing has developed a monitoring and transparent reporting mechanism to increase the level of transparency and accountability. There is a need for Board members who are with strong leadership and committed to putting World Sailing into a truly open and transparent governance structure and decision-making process. Putting in place a robust sustainability strategy ensures World Sailing and its partner organizations have a framework for delivering tangible benefit, which has certain reference to the governance of other International Sports Federation. Keyword: Sport governance; Good Governance; International Sport Organization; World Sailing; Sustainable development

10B. SPORT & POLITICIZATION

Friday, June 8, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 1222

10B.1

Athlete wellbeing on the sports policy agenda: A social movement theory perspective

Gerd Marie Solstad

Department Of Cultural And Social Studies, The Norwegian School of Sport Studies/Norway

Not all problematic issues or conflicts in sport turn political. While no doubt a serious issue in terms of consequences for the victim, it was not a given that concern about sexual abuse of athletes would eventually translate into sport policy. Yet, in many contexts, sport organizations have responded by developing policies and procedures to safeguarding athletes from such and other types of harm. In this presentation, I examine how concerns about sexual abuse of athletes turned into sports policy, notably in the form of “athlete safety and wellbeing” or “safe sport”. By using concepts from social movement theory, I highlight the “mobilizing actors” involved, how they “framed” the problem and in which ways the so-called “political opportunity structure” enabled political mobilization of athlete wellbeing. In the analysis, I use examples from a research project about safety and safeguarding in organized sport in Zambia. The presentation highlights conditions that are central for successful political mobilization of sports issues and suggests how these aspects mattered for placing athlete wellbeing on the sports policy agenda.

10B.2

Popular participation and sport: an analysis of the civil society’s contributions to changes in the integrity and governance of Brazilian National Governing Bodies of Sport

Marinella Burgos

Escola De Educação Física E Esporte, Universidade de São Paulo/Brazil

In 1988, the Brazilian Federal Constitution recognized the role of civil society for the governments and included mechanisms of popular participation and social control in public policies. Over the years, specific laws established more transparency and accountability in the use of public funds, strengthened social control mechanisms and expanded the possibilities for civil society participation in different areas, including sport. Sports mega-events hosted by Brazil in the last decade have increased investments in the sports field and mobilized civil society to question the integrity and governance of the Brazilian National Governing Bodies of Sport and the role of these organizations for the promotion and development of sports in the country. Based on documental analysis and interviews with relevant actors, the present study aims to analyse how civil society is influencing changes in governance practices and integrity of Brazilian National Governing Bodies of Sport. The results indicates that although there are positive advances - especially related to transparency and accountability – the civil society will still have to face many challenges to achieve an effective and democratic governance of the Brazilian National Governing Bodies of Sport. As recent outcomes, future research is needed to assess the impact of these changes in the medium/long term.

10B.3

The disclosure of the political backstage around the patrimonialization processes of the Brazilian National Football Team

Felipe Tobar¹, Luana Gusso²

¹Graduate School, Clemson University/United States of America, ²Cultural Heritage And Society, Univille University/Brazil

“Sports and politics do not mix.” This is maybe the most famous unwritten “rule” in the sports universe. During the past decade, in all the spheres of the Federation, Brazil has been experiencing a wide variety of heritage claims seeking to nominate different football elements such as stadiums, social venues, clubs, fans, classics, goals, the practice of football and the National Team. Assuming that heritage is also a cultural product and a political resource, this research influenced by Pierre Bourdieu’s sociological reflexivity aims to shed some light into the backstage of the seven bills presented in the National Congress, between 2005 and 2014, that intended to nominate the National Squad as part of Brazil’s Cultural Heritage. Results contributed to revealing a broad perception of the cover interests and risks that were at stake. In this sense, it has been disclosed a clear manipulation of the historical discourse that promotes football as a symbol of national identity, by a few politicians trying to shake the structures of the football field, currently known by corruption cases. In parallel, we present the strategies played by the Brazilian Football Confederation (CBF) with the support of the “bench ball” – a group of more than 40 politicians who are close to and guided by the CBF –, which contributed to deny all heritage proposals that once accepted would have led to a investigation by the Federal Prosecution Office against organizational aspects and business interests of many CBF directors.

10B.4

The structural function of community sport

Shana Sabbe¹, Lieve Bradt², Rudi Roose²

¹Department Of Social Work And Social Pedagogy, Ghent University /Belgium, ²Department Of Social Work And Social Pedagogy, Ghent University/Belgium

Community sport initiatives take the issue of social inequality as the main legitimation for their interventions in the leisure time of socially vulnerable young people. As such, the concept of community sport is established from the core objective to contribute to social justice, by providing socially vulnerable young people an inclusive alternative for regular sports participation. Moreover, community sport initiatives attain to focus on social cohesion as a lever to combat this inequality. Whereas social cohesion implies a focus on both individual and structural conditions, we argue that within existing conceptual frameworks, there seems to be a dominant focus on a social capital approach, which emphasizes the individual over the structural conditions that need addressing if social cohesion is to be achieved. A previous study (finished in 2016) on the perspectives of Flemish community sport practitioners on the enhancement of social cohesion through community sport, revealed a disjuncture between these academic (individualized) constructs of social cohesion and the understandings of practitioners, as practitioners were clearly aware of the importance of addressing these structural causes. However, they seemed to struggle with translating this awareness into structural approaches. Based on these results, action research was set up in a Flemish community sport practice in which we explored the structural function of community sport. In this presentation, we will shed light upon the findings of this action research, in which we will particularly focus on the ways in which practitioners deploy their signal function as a strategy to take up their structural role.

10C. SPORT & GENDER

Friday, June 8, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2212

10C.1

Development of sport for women in Colombia. The perspective of high performance female athletes.

Luz Hoyos¹, Carolina Guerrero²

¹Facultad De Educación Física, Univiersidad Pedagógica Nacional/Colombia, ²Physical Education, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional de Colombia/Colombia

During the first decades of the twentieth century, sport women in Colombia only got involved as passive spectators. Later on, they left indoor games in favor of free-time activities. This process developed since 1930 when women from high levels of society ventured into tennis and cycling, from that moment and to current, Colombian female athletes have gained immense recognition for their important performances. In 1994, some Athlete women organizations, representatives from Minister of Sports and Ministry of Education from several countries discussed about the role of women in sport field. As a result, the Brighton Declaration was established. This Declaration set ten strategies to improve women's participation in different roles regarding sports, and it was addressed to governments from all over the world, contributing to policies' development related to visibilization and empowerment of women in sports. Following this idea, this paper aims to describe the role of high performance athletes in Colombia regarding the Brighton Declaration perspective. This study analyzes the development of sport women in Colombia through the profiles of five high performance Colombian female athletes under the Brighton Declaration's standpoint. With a content analysis as a methodology, the athletes have been interviewed. As a conclusion, this study describes the current situation and the development perspective in Colombia on the following aspects: Equity and Equality in Society and Sport; Facilities; School and Junior Sport; Developing Participation; High Performance Sport; Leadership in Sport; Education; Training and Development; Sports Information and Research; Resources and, Domestic and International Cooperation.

10C.2

The social, political, and legal foundations of the professional Mexican football women's league: an approach from Castoriadis instituted and instituting societies

Daniel Añorve

Department Of Political And Government Studies,
Universidad de Guanajuato/Mexico

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the role of women in the world of Mexican football (soccer) was virtually nil; however, there were two cases that posed relevant questions both about the sports capabilities of women, as well as the necessity of providing evidence that the plethora of international instruments signed and ratified by the Mexican State, as well as the domestic gender-related laws and institutions could deliver sound benefits to women in all aspects of life, including sports activities. In the first case, Maribel Dominguez posed relevant questions about the possibility of Mexican women playing professional football; on the second case, Virginia Tovar pushed the case for Mexican women becoming football referees. Both cases, seemed to support and be supported by the momentum that the sustained results of Mexican Olympic women had amassed since Sydney 2000. This paper explores the social, political, and legal foundations that supported the arguments rose by Dominguez and Tovar. Moreover, it aims at assessing the cumulative societal forces, those that activated the instituting society in launching in 2017 the first Mexican women professional football league. Nonetheless, the tone is far from celebratory. Drawing on Castoriadis, the paper aims at analyzing those components of both the instituted world of Mexican football and the overall instituted Mexican society that may endanger the viability of this promising experiment. The connections to the men's league is unavoidable, given the sharp contrasts between the income, the attendance, and the media coverage of both leagues.

10C.3

Social Gender Identity and Participation to Futsal: A Qualitative Research with the Sportswomen in Interuniversity

Aygul Tunc

Sports Science, Gazi University/Turkey

The aim of our study is to analyze women's experiences about their participation in futsal by using theories of gender. Sportswomen between 18 and 25 years old, and who play in Turkish professional and amateur futsal leagues, participated in the semi-structured interviews in this qualitative study. How and why the sportswomen started and continued to participate in futsal, how they make sense of their participation in the act of interaction within the male-dominant social structure they live in, their opinions about how they feel themselves in relation to this sport, their opinions about gender roles and whether the futsal has an effect on their gender identities or their femininity were explored. The findings from the interviews were discussed along with the literature and social context to be able to better understand, analyze and search for solutions about possible problems with regard to women's futsal.

10C.4

Being Dis/abled ... Playing Powerchair Hockey: A Life-course Approach to Gender and Dis/ability Identity Dynamics

Laurent Paccaud

Institute Of Sport Sciences, Life Course And Inequality Research Centre, Université de Lausanne/Switzerland

The “social world” (Becker, 1963) of sport is thought as an area where normative gender behaviour are learned (Connell, 1990; Messner, 2007). By contrast, several studies show that, in the “social world” of dis/ability, peoples with significant impairments are often considered as non-gendered and, therefore, face difficulties to build a gender identity (Ciccone, 2010; Apeldo, 2016). Thus, disability sport, which sits at the interface of those two social worlds, seems to be an outstanding field for studying the intersectionality between gender and dis/ability. This research aims at understanding the extent to which the “commitment to a career” (Becker, 1963) of Powerchair Hockey player impact gender and dis/ability identity dynamics. Drawing on a life-course perspective and applying a symbolic interactionist theoretical framework, this paper presents the case study of a 32-year-old woman born with spina bifida, Angela, who plays Powerchair Hockey in Switzerland and Germany since the age of sixteen. The data were collected through participant observation during trainings and competitions as well as a one-week immersion in Angela's life and two semi-structured interviews. We then analysed the successive “critical moments” (Strauss, 1959) in Angela's life-course and highlighted the social mechanisms which allow identity stabilisations or transformations. Our results show how Angela, through her commitment to a career of Powerchair Hockey player, does experience new social interactions, which leads her to reposition herself in relation to gender and dis/ability norms.

10D. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL SPORT

Friday, June 8, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2218

10D.1

How did teachers interpret school sports in Japan? : A historical analysis of educational movements in Japan Teachers' Union (1951-1989)

Atsushi Nakazawa

School Of Sport Sciences, Waseda University/Japan

In Japan, a large system of extracurricular sports clubs exists in junior high and high schools, which many students participate in. This system has been dependent on voluntary commitments of many teachers for a long time. While teachers were willing to manage school sports, they were struggling with some problems, including overtime work and inadequate allowance. Why were teachers willing to manage school sports? And, how did teachers interpret them? In order to examine these questions, this study used a historical approach because we assumed that the way Japanese teachers saw school sports was constructed throughout Japanese history. Particularly this study focused on the history of educational movements in Japan Teacher's Union (1951-1989). Japan Teachers' Union was formed after World War II, and it is now the largest education union in Japan. The union had developed educational movements for improving Japanese schooling and also tried to solve school sports issues. We gathered various documents which showed the voices and practices of teachers who managed school sports. By analyzing such documents, this study examined how Japanese teachers have interpreted school sports. In conclusion, we clarified that Japanese teachers had managed school sports because they interpreted them not as heavy burden but as necessary educational activities.

10D.2

Embodied masculinities, power-relations and 'bullying' in Male Physical Education

Mark Mierzwinski

School Of Sport, York St John University/United Kingdom

Over the last four decades the synergy between males, sport and masculinity has received much academic enquiry (Anderson and Hargreaves, 2014). A significant body of this research is centred on young males' development and expression of masculinity in and through Male Physical Education (Connell, 2008). This presentation draws on ethnographic data that focuses on embodied masculinities, power-relations and 'bullying' in Male Physical Education. Underpinned by figurational analysis, the development of young males' civilized bodies (Shilling, 2016), as part of their individual gendered civilizing process (Elias, 2012), is applied to critically frame performative aspects within Male Physical Education. Appraisal centres on the significance of dominant corporeal practices in relation to young males' masculine habitus and their expression of masculine identities, and how these influence power-relations between young males. The social mechanisms that contribute to substantial power disparities, which can often lead to 'bullying', are then discussed. Through a combination of adopting this theoretical framework, methodological approach and embodied focus, it is argued that 'new' knowledge is added to this field of enquiry.

10D.3

Research on the Current Situation and Countermeasures of University Sports Communities

Yi Yu¹, Jing Dong¹, Shuangshuang Hu¹, Sinan Chen²

¹Department Of Physical Education, Tongji University/China, ²College Of Design And Innovation, Tongji University/China

Students' physical health not only concerns the personal healthy growth and happy life, but also affects the health quality of the entire nation and the quality of our country's talent development. Students' physical health has been widely concerned by all walks of life. In recent years, the physical condition of Chinese primary, middle school and university students has shown a clear downward trend. Through a series of teaching reforms and measures to increase physical activities both inside and outside the classroom, the signs of a gradual improvement in the physique of primary, middle and high school students appear only college students' physical health problems are still not optimistic. Sports associations are an important form of organizing sports activities in colleges and universities and an intermediary of sports culture. They can comprehensively promote the quality education of students and speed up the development of school sports. At the same time, As an important organization of college students participating in extracurricular sports activities, college sports associations play an irreplaceable role in guiding students' sports skills and improving students' physical condition. This article starts with the function, development status quo and existing problems of college sports associations at present, and explores a suitable path for the development of college sports associations in today's colleges. It provides a theoretical basis for improving students' physical health.

Keywords: college, Sports association, constitutional health

10D.4

Interroger l'insertion professionnelle des diplômés en sciences du sport: apports, limites et effets d'une comparaison des points de vue des diplômés et des employeurs.

Lilian Pichot, Anne Benoit, Sandrine Knobé
Faculté Des Sciences Du Sport, Equipe de recherche Sport et sciences sociales, Université de Strasbourg/France

La nouvelle architecture des niveaux de diplôme Licence-master-doctorat a profondément ravivé le questionnement sur la relation formation-emploi et sur l'employabilité des diplômés (Duru-Bellat, 2006). Cette configuration permet-elle aux diplômés de s'insérer plus facilement sur le marché du travail? En particulier, l'inflation scolaire en STAPS (sciences et techniques des activités physiques et sportives) – de 9 927 nouveaux entrants en 2005-2006 à 17 331 en 2016-2017 (Rosenwald *et al.*, 2017) – est-elle compatible avec l'acquisition des compétences professionnelles appropriées pour accéder au premier emploi et se maintenir dans l'emploi? Dans un tel contexte nous nous intéressons aux jugements autant des employeurs que des diplômés en sciences du sport s'agissant de l'acquisition de compétences professionnelles, de l'insertion et du maintien dans l'emploi. Une enquête quantitative menée auprès de 328 diplômés de la faculté des sciences du sport de Strasbourg et de 103 employeurs, complétée par des entretiens semi-directifs avec des employeurs (n=12) et des diplômés (n=20), permet de comparer leurs points de vue. Le différentiel observé relativement aux compétences détenues par les diplômés entre le jugement de ces derniers et celui des employeurs traduit un rapport social complexe (Demaillly, 1994; Aubel *et al.*, 2004) caractérisant l'appréciation des compétences. Cet écart peut-il interpellier et favoriser d'une part une remise en question de l'offre de formation et de ses contenus, d'autre part, une évolution des pratiques de recrutement et plus généralement une reconfiguration des relations ternaires entre organismes de formation, étudiants et employeurs?

10E. SPORT & DISABILITY

Friday, June 8, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: 2420

10E.1

Broadening Perspectives in Adapted Physical Activity Research

Gyozo Molnar¹, Nancy Spencer-Cavaliere²

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While gradually becoming multidisciplinary, research in physical activity is still dominated by post-positivism that has the tendency to position the researcher as expert and the participant as subordinate thereby perpetuating an unequal balance of power. Despite the universal appeal of physical activity, historic practices have excluded particular groups of people who have assumed lesser forms of human capital. Adapted physical activity (APA) is a field that has responded to some of those segregations with application and relevance to people with impairments. Nevertheless, research in APA is still dominated by post-positivism. There is growing criticism within the field related to the abundance of research 'on' and lack of research 'with' and 'by' people with impairments. Furthermore, research questions in the field are most often pursued from a single axis of analysis and constructed by researchers without impairments. While calls for interdisciplinary approaches to understanding disability are growing, there is also a need to engage intersectionality-informed research methodologies to understanding physical activity and power (im)balances therein. Researchers must recognize and theorize their own and their participants' complicated intersectional manifestations to demonstrate the structural constraints that exist within the field. This presentation will offer an approach that acknowledges and prioritizes the perspectives and experiences of people with impairments to expand the field of APA. As such, the importance of broadening epistemologies in APA and prioritizing an appreciation for multiple knowledges of people with impairments through intersections of social locations will be considered.

10E.2

A Systematic map of the (lack of) disability sport and/or adapted physical activity literature: A call to Chinese Sport Scholars

Sa Wu¹, Natalie Campbell²

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This article provides a systematic map (Grant and Booth, 2009), of the research publications focusing on disability sport and/or adapted physical activity from 16 core sport academic journals in China between 2006 and 2015, and builds on the work of Zhang (2006) acknowledging the dearth of literature available. Retrieved articles from these 16 journals were selected for mapping based on a key word search consistent with Lee and Porretta (2013) and were searched for as key words for articles only, and not, for example, words used in the title of the article or the abstract of the article. These words were: handicapped; disabled; disability; disabilities; disease; illness; prosthesis; access; accessibility; Special Olympics; unified sports; Paralympic(s); adapted sport; sport for all; inclusion; integration; classification. The results of this mapping exercise show that out of 35,687 articles returned from the 16 journals, only 248 (0.7%) articles contained research that was specific to disability sport and/or adapted physical activity. We argue that this evidences that Chinese scholars of sport are falling short in producing literature representative of people with disabilities in China. This article, therefore, is a call to Chinese sports scholars across all disciplines to take greater responsibility in researching and disseminating research findings pertaining to sport and physical activity for people with disabilities.

10E.3

The Cybathlon; Third kind of Games or Games of a Third kind?

Rémi Richard¹, Sylvain Ferez¹, Damien Issanchou²

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In October 2016, the first edition of the Cybathlon, a competition for disabled people using advanced assistive technologies, was held in Zurich. Athletes, named 'pilots', competed in six races (motorized prosthesis of arms or legs, powered wheelchairs, exoskeletons, FES bikes and BCI) to access on the top of the podium. If in its presentation the event embraces the codes of major sports competitions (especially those of the Paralympic Games) two fundamental differences still remain. The first one lies in the values that they defend: on one hand, Paralympism supported by the sports world, advocates the 'surpassing of oneself' (and one's disability); and on the other hand, Cybathlon, encouraged by the world of engineering, aims mainly at promoting advanced assistive technology. Secondly, a difference lies in the place given to technology in performance. While in the area of (para)olympics, technological advantages equal cheating (*techno-doping*), Cybathlon attributes major importance to it in 'Cyborg' competitions. Comparing these two events, and trying to restore the Cybathlon in the (para)olympic sporting panorama, the aim of this communication will be to understand how it questions sports ideals.

10F. SPORT & VIOLENCE (French Session)

Friday, June 8, 2018

09:00 - 10:30

Room: ISDC 1

10F.1

Les nouvelles formes de mobilité et d'organisations du supportérisme. Football et sécurisation des déplacements

Nicolas Soldano

Staps, Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée/France

La mobilité du/des supporter(s) est au cœur de leur activité car leur objectif est de suivre leur équipe favorite mais elle est souvent questionnée et modulée par des mesures qui visent à limiter les risques de débordements. Notre recherche vise à étudier cette mobilité et son contrôle dans un objectif de dialogue entre les différentes entités, afin d'aboutir sur de nouvelles solutions de sécurisation des individus au sein de l'espace sportif et urbain, sujet particulièrement sensible compte tenu de différents contextes proches (état d'urgence, Euro 2016, J.O 2024) mais également tout au long des saisons sportives « ordinaires ». L'objectif est de mettre en évidence les conséquences des mesures visant à remodeler les déplacements traditionnels du supportérisme dans le Football, tantôt du point de vue des résultats constatés, tantôt du point de vue des supporters et de leurs agissements en réaction (processus de "contre-mobilité" ou création d'organisations réactives) ayant pour but de contourner les contraintes via différentes formes de stratégies. Nous centrerons notre travail sur les décisions prises par les pouvoirs publics ainsi que par les clubs professionnels français cherchant à sécuriser les individus lors des événements sportifs, leur résultats, et sur les solutions possibles face à la réorganisation qui en résulte des associations de supporters de type Ultra. Un travail d'investigation similaire est prévu en Angleterre et en Italie afin d'établir un comparatif en terme juridique et en terme de mobilité des supporters pour pouvoir aboutir à des solutions facilitatrices et un dialogue efficace entre les supporters, les autorités publiques et les clubs professionnels.

10F.2

Comportements violents sur les terrains du "dimanche": le cas des jeunes sportifs.

Thibault Delfavero

Staps, Université d'Artois - Équipe 3 URePSSS - Atelier SHERPAS/France

Pour la saison 2015/2016, 2,7% des rencontres de football amateur de U18-U19 sont entachées par au moins un fait de violence (ONDRP, 2017). C'est la catégorie d'âge la plus concernée. On ne sait que peu de choses sur la pratique des jeunes et sur l'indiscipline (et les ressorts des passages à l'acte) dont elle serait frappée. La communication entend discuter du lien sport/violence, de l'autocontrôle (Elias & Dunning, 1994) et des effets d'âge pour éclairer ce pic des incidents constatés chez les jeunes footballeurs. L'une des enquêtes menées dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat nous a conduits vers les clubs. Ils sont identifiés par le taux d'indiscipline et par la mauvaise réputation qui les caractérise – dont on connaît l'impact sur les comportements (Javerlhac & Bodin, 2016). Après avoir présenté les dispositifs humains et matériels alloués aux équipes de jeunes (effectif, encadrements, modalités d'arbitrage,...) la communication discutera de l'influence de ces éléments structurels mais aussi de ceux qui relèvent du conjoncturel puisque l'enquête aborde l'individu (le jeune sportif) en situation. Surtout, l'exposé montrera comment l'un et l'autre s'articulent: c'est-à-dire entre éléments de contexte et stratégies individuelles.

10F.3

Le sport comme moyen pour combattre le terrorisme

Dassa Badreddine¹, Izedaren Faycal², Benhamed Nouredine¹

¹Staps, STAPS UNIVERSITE DE BOUMERDES/Algeria,

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Pendant les années 1992-1999, l'Algérie a été frappée par le terrorisme. Des milliers de jeunes Algériens ont été victimes de l'intégrisme religieux les ayant poussés vers l'action terroriste se dressant contre leur propre pays et tuant leurs concitoyens. Une catégorie de ces jeunes ayant échappé à l'endoctrinement et à la propagande intégriste a beaucoup souffert des répercussions néfastes de cette période, entre autres le chômage, le manque de perspectives de cette jeunesse délaissée, et les inégalités sociales. Sur le terrain, les clubs sportifs constituaient du point de vue sociologique un espace de déradicalisation qui combat l'isolement des jeunes et renforce leur insertion dans la société en les orientant dans le domaine professionnel et leur offrant des opportunités qui les mobilisent autour de sujets concernant le parcours professionnel, et l'élaboration d'un éventuel projet professionnel. Une série de questions guident l'enquête exploratoire dans la banlieue sud d'Alger (la capitale) auprès des jeunes adhérents de clubs sportifs, à savoir comment procèdent les cadres associatifs dans les zones difficiles pour attirer les jeunes ? Quels types de sports intéressent ces jeunes ? L'enquête de terrain consiste en une série d'entretiens semi-directifs avec d'anciens sportifs, ainsi que la distribution de questionnaires sur un échantillon de jeunes de ces quartiers.

11A. SPORT GLOBALIZATION & MEGA-EVENTS

Friday, June 8, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 1216

11A.1

Determinants of the perception of Olympic spectators: Comparative empirical evidence

Nathalie Prüschenk, Markus Kurscheidt

Sport Governance And Event Management, University of Bayreuth/Germany

Staging the Olympic Games generates ample information along the stages of hosting the event which influences the perception of citizens of host nations, related stakeholders and the end consumers, i.e., the spectators. While stakeholders had been subject to various studies (e.g. Leopkey & Parent, 2012), there is a lack of research on spectators' perception of Olympic Games. Yet, spectators lately have become crucial and decisive for the Olympic Movement since they might be future voters in upcoming referenda on hosting the Games. However, during the past years, these popular votes all failed in Western democratic countries (Atkinson et al., 2008; Könecke et al., 2016). Thus, there is a need for the IOC and the research in sport governance, alike, to better understand and manage the process of perception formation of spectators. Therefore, this paper analyses the perception of Olympic spectators by comparing live attendees and TV viewers. This approach allows deducing strategic insights on how to foster social capital generated by the perception of Olympic values. It follows a new model developed by Prüschenk and Kurscheidt (2017) explaining the perception of Olympic spectators based on social capital theory. The proposed hypotheses on perception formation are tested on data of three cluster surveys of spectators in different contexts: (1) in Germany during the bidding for the 2024 Hamburg Summer Olympics, (2) in Norway during the 2016 Lillehammer Youth Olympic Games and (3) in Brazil during the 2016 Rio Games (N>2,000). The results and conclusions will be presented at the conference.

11A.2

Olympic Infrastructure: Exploring the Materiality of Sporting Mega-events

Tomonori Ishioka

Faculty Of Education, Hokkaido University/Japan

This paper explores transformations of urban space triggered by sporting mega-events using a relatively new analytical frame: the anthropological study of infrastructure. In the past decade, scholars have gained interest in conducting such studies (Harvey 2012, Larkin 2013, Von Schnitzler 2016). Infrastructure underlies social life. Significantly, this infrastructure is often built to host sporting mega-events. The Winter Olympics was held in Sapporo, where I live, in 1972, and much infrastructure was built leading up to that Event. Among the infrastructure that is legacy of the Olympics, the Sapporo subway system continues to constitute a part of the materiality of civic life up to today even after the end of the Olympics. In this paper, I will review recent trends in anthropological study of infrastructure and discuss the process of the development of the Sapporo subway for the 1972 Winter Olympics. Then, I will show that the subway system continued to provide a frame for civic life in Sapporo even after the Winter Olympics. This paper is not an attempt to determine whether the legacy of the 1972 Olympic Games is positive or negative. It attempts to explore how the infrastructure constructed on the occasion of a sporting mega-event subsequently constitutes the materiality of civic life.

11A.3

The opening ceremony of the 2016 Summer Olympics: Brazil imagined from the representations of body.

Alisson Machado¹, Carlos Herold Junior²

¹Núcleo Comum, Instituto Federal do Paraná/Brazil,

²Educação Física, Universidade Estadual de Maringá/Brazil

The theme of this research that is under development is the construction of the Brazilian national identity from the representations of body present in the strategies of dissemination of Brazil as a tourist destination undertaken by EMBRATUR - Brazilian Institute of Tourism. The present essay departs of two premises. The first is that the construction of national identity is ongoing and will always be affected by the social, economic, and political changes associated with national development, and therefore must be studied together. The second is that although tourism plays a central role in the construction of national identity, this theme is surprisingly little studied. Based on these premises, the essay aims to identify the elements that characterized the Brazilian national identity at the opening ceremony of the 2016 Summer Olympics, held in Rio de Janeiro, from the analysis of representations of body. The conclusion of the essay presents the extent to which the opening ceremony of the 2016 Summer Olympics represented the national identity using historical and mythical narratives and whether it is possible to establish elements that relate the representations of the body present in the ceremony to the politics of commodification of the country as a tourism product.

11A.4

The social construction of sports performance: the case of athletes from the French Olympic team.

Helene Joncheray¹, Fabrice Burlot²

¹Research Department, French Sport Institute/France,

²Research Department, French Sport Institute/France

Scholars have worked on how elite sport is organized and this organization's impact on athletes. But few have studied the different processes that are accessible and identified to improve sport performance, and how they are implemented. The objective of this research was precisely to make out the processes identified by French Olympic athletes to perform, and how they were implemented during the 2012-2016 Olympiad. To address this issue, semi-directive interviews were conducted with 40 athletes - from different sporting backgrounds - who participated in the Rio Olympic and Paralympic Games (2016). The results show that in order to achieve Olympic performance, athletes identify certain processes as being more essential to their sporting success than others. In addition, the data reveal two main types of strategies for implementing these processes: on the one hand, athletes for whom the role of the sports institution is almost total (Goffman, 1961) with a vital and quasi-exclusive part played by the coach; and on the other hand, athletes who have gained a certain degree of autonomy (Becker, 2008) by forming a parallel and complementary network. The latter, who empower themselves by individualizing their preparation conditions, are those who attain the highest level of performance.

11B. SPORT, POWER RELATIONS & EMPOWERMENT

Friday, June 8, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 1222

11B.1

Confidence relationships in women's cycling: the stakes of the credibility of performances.

Flora Plassard

Issul, University of Lausanne/Switzerland

Women cycling is the scene of some controversies and debates between actors of the field (riders, team staff) about the credibility of performances. This is the consequence of both the history of doping in this sport, particularly with men's scandals, and an antidoping regulation that is often judged as inefficient. Performances are frequently considered unreliable and suspicions are present in the field of women cycling. Thus, female riders develop discourses whereby they present the credibility of their performances.

My research studies confidence relationships (Quéré, 2011) and their impact on the ecology (Abbott, 1988) of women cycling. For sporting actors, symbolic capital (Bourdieu, 1977) is indeed constructed on the basis of quality of performance (Karpik, 1989) and reputation (Origgi, 2015).

To collect the data, I realized interviews with female riders and made observations during different women cycling races and meetings.

The first results show that some riders and team staff have discussions about whether or not other actors are trustworthy or are suspicious concerning doping. Consequently, I try to analyse how women construct their judgment about credibility of performance. They mobilize some "devices of confidence" (Quéré, 2011) which influence their judgment: if an athlete has a background in doping, some irregularity in the performance, etc.

Secondly, I analyse how riders try to position themselves during the interviews. Indeed, when they shared their judgment with me, they also try to be credible towards me in order to preserve their reputation and their symbolic capital.

11B.2

Construction of standpoint and girls' empowerment in baton twirling and football in French-speaking Switzerland

Thomas Zannin¹, Shia Manh Ly¹, Dominique Malatesta¹, Christophe Jaccoud²

¹Laress, EESP - Haute école de travail social et de la santé/Switzerland, ²Institut De Sociologie, Université de Neuchâtel/Switzerland

Our contribution is a reflection on associative life and its role in the development of a critical look on the social world, and in the production of feminine empowerment. More precisely, the purpose of this paper is to describe how members of an apolitical sports association produce *politics* from their individual experience and from community life itself, that is, from interactions holding an individual on to an organisation and an organisation on to its comprising members. Following an ethnographic method, our undergoing work reports how the practice of two sports lacking legitimacy – baton twirling and girls' football – produces experiences and interpretations of the world. In the French-speaking part of Switzerland, we investigated six clubs showing no elitist aspiration. Their members are girls from 4 to 20 years old that come for the most part from a migrant and modest origin. We observe that members of these clubs struggle to be acknowledged from both sports institutions or public authorities. Notwithstanding, we show — using Dorothy Smith's *standpoint theory* — that these associative commitments allow the members to develop interpretations of reality and form opinions about the organisation of society.

11B.3

To what extent are Sport-for-Development partners on the same page? An analysis of the key programme features and delivery methods from an INGO and local stakeholder perspective

Joanne Clarke

School Of Social And Health Sciences / Academy Of Sport And Physical Activity, Leeds Trinity University / Sheffield Hallam University/United Kingdom

The growth of Sport-for-Development (SfD) provision has led to a large and complex sector which is often reflected in asymmetrical power relationships between Global North and Global South stakeholders. The aim of this paper is to build on an growing academic appetite to better understand such power inequalities and it does so by examining the key programme features of two SfD programmes which are delivered in Cameroon from the contrasting perspectives of International Non Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and the local stakeholder organisations. The paper puts the practices of two international SfD organisations under a critical lens by drawing on empirical ethnographic fieldwork and policy analysis from INGOs and their local delivery partners in Cameroon. Utilising Giulianotti's (2011) 'technical', dialogical' and 'critical' ideal-type models, the paper explores the intended programme features, delivery and evaluation methods of the INGO and contrasts this with a localised interpretation from Cameroonian practitioners. The paper reveals a level of variation between the INGO ideal-type construction of its programme key features and delivery when compared to how it manifests in practice. These findings inform a broader narrative within a wider research study which aims to cast light onto the power struggles and opportunities which arise within SfD relationships. Findings raise critical questions which are pertinent beyond the geographic focus of this paper about the reconfiguration of power relations between practitioners and INGOs within the ever growing SfD sector.

11B.4

From San Francisco (1982) to Paris Gay Games (2018): The Role of Mega-events in the Structuring of the French LGBT Sport

Sylvain Ferez

Sports Sciences, Université de Montpellier/France

En 1986, le Comité Gay Paris Ile-de-France (CGPIF) se constitue à partir d'un réseau d'acteurs réunis pour participer aux Gay Games. Pendant près d'une décennie, le CGPIF fonctionne comme un club omnisport. C'est pour permettre à Paris d'accueillir les Eurogames en 1997 qu'il se transforme en véritable fédération sportive. Au début des années 2000, plusieurs acteurs français s'engagent au sein de la Fédération des Gay Games (FGG). La Fédération Sportive Gaie et Lesbienne (FSGL), créée en 2004, prend ainsi position pour les Gay Games lors de la scission provoquée par l'organisation concurrente des Outgames à Montréal en 2006. Les Gay Games de Paris 2018 sont l'aboutissement de cette histoire. D'un côté, la sociologie des dirigeants du sport LGBT français a été faite (Ferez, 2007). De l'autre, l'histoire des Gay Games est écrite (Symons, 2010). De nombreux travaux ont montré l'impact social de cet événement. Ils ont révélé les bénéfices psychosociologiques pour les participants, notamment les gains d'estime de soi (Krane *et al.*, 2000). Ces bénéfices résultent en partie du retournement du stigmatisme de l'homosexualité par la constitution d'une communauté sortant de la honte du placard pour revendiquer sa reconnaissance (Waitt, 2003). Car l'écologie de l'événement en fait un levier pour des interventions politiques et la création d'organisations culturelles durables (Stevenson *et al.*, 2006). La communication s'appuiera sur les témoignages des principaux acteurs de cette histoire et sur les données des bulletins fédéraux pour étudier le rôle joué par les événements de grande envergure dans la structuration du sport LGBT français.

11C. SPORT COACHING & PEDAGOGY

Friday, June 8, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2212

11C.1

An investigation in to how soccer coaches attempt to explicitly address the motives their players have for participating in sport.

Claire Mulvenna¹, Anika Leslie-Walker², John Lucas², Mark Moran²

¹School Of Sport And Biological Science, University of Bolton/United Kingdom, ²Sport & Biomedical Sciences, University of Bolton/United Kingdom

Key words - Coaching practice, motivation, soccer.

Understanding the motives that effect sports participation is important in order to allow appropriate physical activity session promotion and recruitment which will ultimately lead to increased physical activity levels across a population (Pilar Vulches & De Francisco, 2014). Biddle (1998) suggests that multiple motives for participation in sport occur including fun, social aspects and skill development. Without prior knowledge of the reasons why individuals participate in sport and physical activity individuals coordinating such activities are handicapped in their ability to address the needs of their participants. Failing to address the needs of participants in sports and physical activity sessions could lead to coaching practice becoming ineffective (Bailey, 2012) and the coach may be presented with behavioural and attendance challenges. In contrast sports coaches that are able to directly address the motives of participants should encounter stronger participation levels and fewer behavioural challenges. This study aimed to identify the motivations of participants taking part in sub elite soccer sessions and identify how the associated soccer coaches planned and delivered coaching sessions to address the reasons their participants had for playing soccer. 16 soccer players (8 male 8 female) were interviewed from two organisations alongside the head coach for each organisation. Semi structured interviews were used to allow the researcher to probe and investigate the different motivations for participations and the different methods coaches used to address these motivations.

11C.2

The meaning and significance of physiological tests from the perspective of elite athletes

Tor Söderström¹, Peter Brusvik², Stefan Sandlund³, Esteban Guerrero⁴

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The use of physiological tests has received a lot of attention within high performance sport. One major motive for using physiological tests is to help the athlete enhance their performance (Tanner and Gore, 2013). However, to date, research undertaken in the field has not acknowledged or taken into consideration those that actually use the tests. What do they think about tests and how useful do they find them? Thus, in this paper we aim to explore the meaning and significance of physiological tests from the athletes' perspective by scrutinizing their experiences of physiological tests and their importance for enhancing performance.

The material in this study is based on interviews with eight elite athletes between 20-30 years of age in three different individual sports. They were all dual career athlete-university students. The results show that their experiences of using physiological test vary according to which training group they belonged to prior to entering university. The athletes believed that their pre-University coaches generally used tests as a checkpoint or single indicator of fitness. As a consequence, for most athletes, the tests had little or no importance with respect to how they evaluated and planned their training. In other words, physiological tests are not automatically useful for enhancing performance. Drawing on Bourdieu (1990), we argue that the use of tests in high performance sport can be considered as part of a practical logic that counteracts reflexive attention and processing necessary for enhancing the athletes' performance (cf. Dewey, 1910).

11C.3

Critical Consciousness of Sport Educators

Melanie Dammel

Sport Management, Florida State University/United States of America

The focus of sport is often positive, however, there is a dark side that should also be acknowledged. USA Gymnastics is under fire for employing a team doctor that sexually abused 9 female athletes adding to the 8% of youth athletes that experience sexual misconduct (Indystar, 2015). 750 people were arrested for involvement in sex trafficking during Super Bowl 2017 (Reuters, 2017). Many believe Kobe is the best, forgetting the 2003 accusations of sexual assault. Brock, Baylor, Penn State, 44 NFL players, countless NCAA athletes; this isn't just an issue of a few bad people, this is an issue that is plaguing industry. When athletic programs come under fire for such violent acts as rape, the university is quick to take action. The presidents put out public statements shaming the actions of the few, reassuring that they don't represent the university. Self-defense classes are added to the course catalogue. Programs are created to train student athletes on sexual harassment. Is the real motive to seek solutions to these problems by implementing strategies to handle them? Or is it to maintain a good public image of a campus, increase credit hours and continue to promote sport as a revenue generator with no negative consequences? By examining recent sexual crimes in sport through Friere's (1970) lens of critical pedagogy, the intention is to encourage future and current sport scholars to conduct their own personal research and to evaluate their location in a field that continues to promote a culture of violence.

11D. SPORT, SOCIAL INCLUSION & EXCLUSION

Friday, June 8, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2218

11D.1

Building the strength and cohesion of Australian Muslim communities? A multi-method evaluation of a sport-based employability program

Ramón Spaaij¹, Monika Winarnita¹, Mario Peucker², Michele Grossman³

¹Iseal, Victoria University/Australia, ²Ccdw, Victoria University/Australia, ³Adri, Deakin University/Australia

Various academic studies have consistently shown that Muslims experience institutional, structural and interpersonal hurdles when trying to access and navigate the Australian labour market. The Australian Football League's (AFL) Bachar Houli Program, initiated by Australian Muslim football player Bachar Houli, seeks to transform this labour market disadvantage and promote cultural and social inclusion of Australian Muslims through a mix of sport, mentoring and employment. In 2016-2017, the program offered 10 young Australian Muslims a one-year traineeship contract to work in the AFL industry. Over the course of 18 months, we followed these trainees on their journey through a combination of in-depth interviews (with trainees and their significant others), focus groups, diaries and mind maps. In this paper, we discuss key findings from the research in relation to four themes: improving employability and career transitions of young Muslims; strengthening a non-discriminatory employment culture within the AFL; effects on trainees' families and communities; and enabling trainees to act as leaders and advocates for their communities. We conclude by highlighting the program's strengths and contributions, as well as its limitations and some of the underlying tensions and pitfalls.

11D.2

Sports Events and Social Integration of New Urban Immigrants — An Empirical Study on the Home Game of Beijing Ducks Basketball Club

Zhanning Sun

Department Of Sports Management, Beijing Sport University/China

As one of the mega-cities with fast-growing economy in China, Beijing has attracted a large number of non-Beijing residents to work and move in. New Beijing immigrants have formed a huge social group, whose main social problems are social alienation, social exclusion and unequal distribution of economic and social resources owing to the difference of domicile.

This research attempts to answer the question of whether the sports events which theoretically have the function of group cohesion can promote the social integration of new Beijing immigrants practically and what the conditions and mechanism are.

Based on the questionnaire method and participant observation method, this study found that sports events promote new Beijing immigrants' social integration in some important and necessary conditions, including harmonious social environment and friendly social policies to immigrant population. Without these basic conditions, the social function of sports events in promoting new Beijing immigrants' social integration cannot be effective. Meanwhile, another important effect factor of sports events in promoting social integration is regional symbolic presentation, such as local language and slogans.

In conclusion, the effective way of promoting new Beijing immigrants' social integration through sports events is weakening the regional symbol presentations and sports spirit with its universality and cross regional character.

11D.3

Grassroots Football as an Apparatus for Social Inclusion of Refugee Children in Turkey: The Case of the Football Friendship Project

Ilknur Hacisoftaoğlu, Tuna Uslu

Sport Management, İstanbul Gedik University/Turkey

Presently Turkey is one of the prominent host countries concerning the refugee issue; as of December 2017, there were about 3,424,237 registered Syrian refugees and 8 % were between the age of 5-11 years old. The refugee children are faced with many problems since their arrival, particularly about schooling. There are several programs for inclusion of those refugee children in schools. However, despite sport's accepted role to provide benefits for the inclusion into society of migrant children, as well as supporting inter-cultural dialogue, there are a limited number of sport programs doing this. In the Football Friendship Project which aims to support the social inclusion of refugee children through football, 9-11 age girls and boys from refugee background will be included together with Turkish citizen girls and boys studying in the same schools. The children will be involved in a grassroots football program for 10 weeks which is based on the principles of fair play, equality, team spirit and camaraderie. PE teachers and university students after taking lectures on grassroots football, football values and social inclusion are included in the project. At the end of the program, interviews will be conducted with the teachers, the university students and the children to explore the barriers the children experienced during the grassroots football program and benefits all the participants obtained via that experience.

*The Project was supported by Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit, IGUN. Project Number: GDK201701-BB001.

11D.4

What is the Meaning of Sport for Young People from Refugee Backgrounds? A Case Study of a State High School in Brisbane, Queensland

Georgie Harwood

Public Health And Social Work, Queensland University of Technology/Australia

Sport plays a significant role in the lives of young people from refugee backgrounds during the resettlement process and can be an effective means to being introduced to Australian society. The aim of this ethnographic project was to explore the meaning of sport for young people from refugee backgrounds within the school environment where currently limited research exists. A step in and step out ethnographic approach was adopted for the study. The researcher conducted participant observations, ethnographic conversations, digital storytelling and structured interviews. To gain a further understanding of the social phenomena being explored Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical concepts of field, habitus, practice and capital are being applied in the analysis. Through a narrative analysis the preliminary findings have shown the meaning of sport for young people from refugee backgrounds is multi-dimensional. The sporting arena is a social space directed by its' own set of social rules and habitus. This field provides the opportunity for those from disadvantaged backgrounds a greater accessibility of social, cultural and symbolic capital not as freely obtainable in social structures such as the educational setting. The Bourdieusian lens provides an in-depth understanding of the meaning of sport for young people from refugee backgrounds and the role it plays within the educational setting after resettlement. This approach will show an insight to social change and shifting emotional practices occurring within the field of sport.

11E. SPORT AND GOVERNANCE

Friday, June 8, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: 2420

11E.1

Assessing Sports Governance Principles and Indicators

Michaël Mrkonjic

Sports Economics, Swiss Federal Institute of Sport Magglingen /Switzerland

Corruption scandals involving major international sport organisations (ISOs) such as the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) or the International Olympic Committee (IOC) have deeply affected the sport system. Consequently, since the early 2000s ISOs are being urged to follow good governance principles such as transparency, accountability, democracy, integrity and control (e.g., Council of Europe, 2005; Geeraert, 2015; Nordic Ministers of Sport, 2016; European Parliament, 2017) in order to restore public trust and preclude further unethical behaviour. Nevertheless, no group of major sport organisations and their stakeholders has yet accepted the sort of general and binding code or standard of governance comparable to the World Anti-Doping Code needed to give them conceptual and operational clarity and stability. Moreover, sport organisations are faced with a plethora of governance principles and indicators (Mrkonjic, 2013), contained in almost 50 different frameworks put forward by public and private bodies which might directly or indirectly impact their activities. This contribution describes a selection of these frameworks in order to provide a better understanding of sport governance frameworks and issues relating to their implementation. Building on democratic studies (e.g., Buhlmann *et al.*, 2012) it also suggests an approach for assessing and comparing them, and proposes avenues for further research in the emerging field of sport governance assessment.

11E.2

"Managed commercialisation or free sport market? Challenges to organised sport"

Gaute Heyerdahl

Department Of Cultural And Social Studies, Norwegian
School of Sport Sciences/Norway

Since the 1970s, Norwegian sport have been diversified by numerous new actors entering the field of sport and leisure, leading to increased pressure on organised sport, both from external business interests and from internal power struggles. The intellectual point of departure is the development of Norwegian sport from a relatively coherent collective – economically insignificant, but culturally significant – to a sport context increasingly shaped by a multitude of influences. The paper analyses how the Norwegian Confederation of Sport (NIF) and government perceived, planned and acted in face of economic, social, cultural, technological and political changes from the 1970s. Insight into the influence of globalisation, professionalization, and commercialisation on sport policy and governance in this period is essential to understand both past, contemporary and potential future factors influencing sport. The traditional narrative portray sport organisations reaction to the change as either hapless witnesses or greedy merchants. Drawing on primary sources from confederation and government archives, the paper studies how reactive or proactive NIF and government policy was in the face of emerging threats to NIF's monopoly of organised sport, and business opportunities arising from professionalization and commercialisation. How did emerging stakeholders from the private sector influence organised sport? Has the treat to traditional confederations/federations monopoly on organised sport spurred further consolidation in the governance of sport? Alternatively, have competition from new stakeholders and preferences in media, business and industry acted diverging and as barriers to participation in organised sport?

11E.3

Reform effectiveness and unresolved issues in football: the case of Turkish Süper Lig

Francesco Addesa¹, Giambattista Rossi², Erdem Delice³

¹School Of Sport, Leeds Beckett University/United Kingdom, ²Department Of Management, Birkbeck University of London/United Kingdom, ³Department Of Economic And Statistical Sciences, University of Salerno/Italy

Following the successful outcomes of the national team finished third in the 2002 FIFA World Cup and the 2008 UEFA European Championship, Turkish football has run into severe issues concerning its administration, governance and regulation. In the last ten years, several managerial aspects of the Turkish Football Federation have begun to be questioned by the public opinion, which led the federation itself to reform football in areas such as player registration, foreign players' quota, financial requirements, youth academies and stadiums. However, the effects of these reforms on the development of Turkish football do not seem to be very significant so far. Conversely, the policies implemented in a sport such as basketball have been able to turn Turkey into a European superpower, with Fenerbache Istanbul being the first Turkish basketball team to win the Euroleague in 2017.

The main aim of this paper is to identify and discuss the main issues emerged over time in Turkish football, and then to verify which of those issues have been actually addressed by the reforms introduced by the Turkish Football Federation and how effectively. Finally, we suggest the unresolved issues the Turkish Football Federation should focus on in order to boost the attractiveness and visibility of the domestic Süper Lig which could also benefit the international competitiveness of the individual clubs and the national team.

11E.4

Preventing corruption and safeguarding sport integrity: a situational approach

Stefano Caneppele, Giulia Cinaglia
School Of Criminal Justice, University of
Lausanne/Switzerland

This paper discussess how sport organizations may safeguard sport integrity from corruption. The authors posit that corruption in sport is opportunity-driven and that an opportunity reduction strategy may limit deviant behaviors. The analysis identifies multiple corruptive conducts and their modus operandi. Then, it provides some examples on opportunity reduction measures already in place or adoptable to promote sport integrity. The cases for the analysis come from the Database on Alleged Cases of Corruption in Sport (DACCS), an initiative promoted by the Council of Europe with the scientific support of the School of Criminal Justice of the University of Lausanne.

11F. SPORT & GENDER

Friday, June 8, 2018

11:00 - 12:30

Room: ISDC 1

11F.1

'I found that joking back actually made me not on edge, and I didn't feel threatened': Women's embodied experiences of sexist humour in a UK gym.

Amy Clark
Sport And Exercise Science, Canterbury Christ Church
University/United Kingdom

Judgement over the use of derogative humour (e.g. sexist humour) has become increasingly critical within public domains (Apte, 1987; Barker, 1994). There have been many cases of everyday sexism that have been well documented, with sexism being interpreted and experienced in many different ways (Bates, 2014). Recent work has begun to critique humour in society, examining whether the framing of sexist comments as jokes alter the way in which we evaluate and understand its meaning (Bishop, 2015; Greenwood and Isbell, 2002; Mills, 2008; Ryan and Kanjorski, 1998). Drawing upon ethnographic data obtained from an on-going research project, I delve into the embodied experiences of female exercisers within a UK 'working-class' gym. Through a feminist phenomenological lens (Young, 2005; Allen-Collinson, 2009) I explore how these experiences shape participants' understandings of the embodied self, the gym spaces they engage in, and the broader social constructions of the gendered body. Discussion provided highlights how women's experiences of sexism within the gym is heightened within particular spaces and times, and how comments received are considered within a dichotomous nature (Dynel, 2008). i.e., that of benevolence or harm, or alternatively disguised as a joke or 'banter'.

11F.2

'Lad Culture', University Sport and Sport Courses

Philippa Velija

Sport Education And Development, Southampton
Solent University/United Kingdom

'Lad Culture' in universities has been an increasing topic of debate since the 2012 NUS *That's What She Said* report where lad culture is defined as 'a group or pack mentality residing in activities such as sport, and heavy alcohol consumption and banter' (NUS, 2012). HEFCE have also highlighted lad culture as a problem in universities. University sport is cited as an activity where the behaviours associated with lad culture are most heightened. This includes sporting rituals, such as initiations and the expression of sporting masculinities that can normalise lad culture (NUS, 2012). This is not sociologically surprising as the relationship between sports, jock culture and hegemonic masculinity are well documented (Dempster, 2009, 2011, Messner, 2007, Skelton, 1993). Whilst the expression of laddish behaviour in sport is not new, however, the suggestion it may contribute to sexism and sexual violence has meant it has drawn increasing attention to particular behaviours associated with lad culture. Female sport is fleetingly mentioned in the NUS (2012) report where the term 'ladettes' describes females involved in initiations and sport related drinking, despite this little is known about female sporting subcultures and lad(dette culture) (Wheatley, 1994) or whether jock females perform many of the behaviours associated with lad culture on campus (Sparkes et al. 2007). This paper explores two universities policies on addressing 'lad cultures' in university sport, considering the institutional response, and the implementation of policy in addressing such widespread concerns.

11F.3

Sexual harassment in sport: power and the construction of the feminine body

Montserrat Martin

Physical Activity Sciences, Universitat de Vic-
Universitat Central de Catalunya/Spain

Drawing on Foucault's work on power, body and sexuality Cahill (2000) asserts: "the body, then, far from being in any sense natural or primary, is the location of inscription. Specifically, Foucault is concerned with the power dynamics which construct the body as sexual" (p.47). How does the specific construction of the feminine body under a sport discipline contribute to problematize Foucault's idea of comparing rape, sexual violence with physical violence? (Kritzman, 1988). Underpinned by a Foucauldian study of gender and docility in sport (Shogan, 1999), this paper analyses three in-depth interviews with three sports women coming from very different backgrounds in terms of years of practice, levels of competition and commitment and types of sports like basketball, acrobatics and martial arts. All have suffered repetitive episodes of sexual harassment from their coaches in their sports contexts. Despite their differing backgrounds, the response with respect to stopping the sexual harassment in all three cases was the same: leaving that sport context quietly and feeling guilty and ashamed that what happened was their responsibility. How do these practices of coaches' sexual harassment and athletes' responses to it, contribute to the construction of a specific docile feminine body in sport?

11F.4

The adolescent “game” of gender: regulating legitimate identities through sport

Sarah Metcalfe

School Of Applied Social Sciences - Sport, Durham University/United Kingdom

Female participation in sport and physical activity has increased in recent years; however, differences in how young males and females relate to their sporting identities still exist. This paper explores how adolescents explore their gendered identities through the prism of sport. A Bourdieusian framework acknowledges the way in which the allocation of capital contributes to the formation of a gendered habitus, affecting all areas of life through “unwritten rules” which adolescents describe. This paper is based on 51 semi-structured interviews with young men and women (aged 15-16) from three schools in North East England. Interview topics concerned individual negotiation of identities, internal relationships with one’s body, and peer relationships within an adolescent hierarchy, framed through the lens of sport. Analysis indicates that young people have learned to “see” gender as a game, being able to manipulate their own gendered presentation to attain social capital. Young people discussed the way that gender rules are created and regulated through peer-surveillance, such that adolescents have the power to dictate and allocate capital. Through a gendered habitus, sporting opportunities and identities are restricted by the social requirement to present a legitimate gendered identity. Interview data suggest gender-appropriate sports are differentially internalised within a gendered habitus for young men and women, leading to more closer regulation of the male sporting identity than that of females. In conclusion, I will argue that the habitus presents available gendered identities as opportunities; yet individual interpretation of external cues directs behaviour in accordance with broader social norms.

12A. SPORT, POLITICS & POLICY

Friday, June 8, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 1216

12A.1

Diplomacy on a Different Field: International Games and Nation-Branding in the Politics of Sport in Contemporary Hungary

Katalin Fabian

Government And Law, Lafayette College/United States of America

How do contemporary Hungarian foreign and domestic policies rely on the politics of sport? Why would hosting mega-events improve the international standing of the country and the domestic approval of a government? The contemporary Hungarian example shows how hosting sport mega-events can combine the advantages of sports diplomacy abroad with providing domestic jobs, spectacle, and welcome distraction from economic, social, and political woes. Building on the country’s extensive Olympic medal count, and pointing to the experience of having hosted various international sports mega-events, in addition to citing numerous political reasons, Budapest submitted a bid to host the 2024 Olympics and Paralympics. Similarly to the Hamburg and Boston bids, the Hungarian application to host the Olympics was withdrawn for fear of public rejection at a referendum. Seeing the necessity to withdraw only as a temporary setback, the Hungarian authorities have set out to apply again for the 2028 or 2032 Olympics. To further boost its chances along with the government’s international and domestic approvals, Budapest plays host to numerous sport-mega events, such as the world championships in FINA (water sports) and judo in 2017, ice hockey and wrestling in 2018, and it is in a good position to hold the 2023 IAAF (track and field) world championships. This paper will analyze the long history of Hungary’s Olympic bid and related sports mega-events to highlight the strategic international and domestic calculations and contradictions in the politics of sport.

12A.2

Geopolitical Interests vs Sport: The Sad Story of Football Reunification in Cyprus

Dimitris Xenakis, Nikos Lekakis

Political Science, University of Crete/Greece

Sports organizations in ethnically and religiously divided societies face numerous challenges that impede their aspirations. This paper presents the experience of the Turkish-Cypriot (TC) and the Greek-Cypriot (GC) football associations in their bid to reunite the divided island of Cyprus symbolically via their own unification. This effort began four years ago following an initiative by Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), football's international governing body, in *Zurich*. Since the "Turkish-Cypriot Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC) is not an internationally recognized state, its football clubs could participate in international matches only if they become members of the GC football association, the sole representative of Cypriot football in FIFA. The paper uses a *netnographic* research approach based on daily digital excerpts from the TC media routinely collected by the Cypriot government's press and information office (PIO), in-depth interviews with key local informants, and secondary data analysis. TRNC's political elites strongly oppose football unification, fearing that this would become a model for the island's political unification. Turkey's geopolitical interests in the eastern Mediterranean, the recent unsuccessful negotiations in *Crans-Montana*, for a political solution, the discovery of hydrocarbons in Cyprus' exclusive economic zone and the political play of powerful international actors in the region have stalled the progress of the two football associations towards completing FIFA's initiative through football unification on the island.

12A.3

The site for donor's domestic and foreign affairs: discourse of South Korea's overseas sport volunteer programs

Dongkyu Na

School Of Human Kinetics, University of Ottawa/Canada

This article focuses on overseas sport volunteer programs/projects operated by South Korea's quasi-governmental aid agency, Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), called KOICA Sport Volunteer Programs/Projects (hereafter KOICA-SVP). KOICA-SVP has been a practice to explicitly profess humanitarian ideals towards developing countries to eradicate any types of poverty by employing the nexus of sport and volunteerism since its start in 1990 (KOICA, 2017). On the other hand, KOICA-SVP as one of initiatives facilitated by an affiliated aid agency of the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs have also been considered as an enthusiastic precursor of South Korea's foreign policy. In this double-sided facet, juxtaposing symbolic manifestation of humanists with donor nation's foreign policy, KOICA-SVP can be positioned as a discourse and practice where South Korea's strategies, knowledge and power to achieve its political and diplomatic purposes, just as all other KOICA programs. In this article, through discourse analysis drawing upon Foucault's *Archaeology and Genealogy*, three critical works are conducted: 1) digging into the constitution of KOICA-SVP discourse, 2) connecting KOICA-SVP discourse to South Korea's foreign policy discourse, 3) locating the political and diplomatic manifestations of KOICA-SVP in historical context of South Korea's nation-building. These cross-sectional analyses both in synchronic and diachronic levels not only uncover how the benevolent figures of KOICA-SVP exposed by narratives implicitly encompass political strategies for domestic and diplomatic objectives promoted by institutional authority, but also identify the singularity and discontinuity of KOICA-SVP discourse.

12A.4

Korean Male Dancers and Their Responses to Military Exception Opportunities

Yeajin Kwon¹, Hyun Jung¹, Okju Kim²

¹Sport Sociology, Korea National Sport University/Korea, Republic of, ²-, Chosun University/Korea, Republic of

The ongoing threat of war in Korea forces some able-bodied Korean men between the ages of 19 to 30 to serve a mandatory military service for almost two years. Mandatory military service has become a significant obstacle in planning for the future, forcing the separation of the individual from society. To minimize this problem, the Korean government has set up a policy on military exception. As well as other athletes, male dancers can qualify for the exception if they place first in any of the 3 major domestic competitions or place within the top two finishes of 18 international competitions. Thus, this study sought to explore how the military exception affects the lives of male dancers. Drawing upon non-participation observation, in-depth interviews, and bibliographic data, three findings were evident. First, South Korean male dancers accepted their national duty to serve in the military. However, they were also eager to be exempt for their mandatory service due to the separation from society and limited financial opportunity. Second, male dancers who were granted military exceptions were able to solidify their positions more through the continuous development of performance skills and social networks. Third, male dancers discharged from the military service had made constant efforts to overcome the rupture of their individual careers, and the social severance that occurred during their fulfillment of the military service. However, compared to those who were granted exemptions, these men moved away from dancing as their social and performance skills lagged. In this process, they attributed the structure of society for not have been given any privileges to be exempted from military service.

12B. SPORT & MEDIA

Friday, June 8, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 1222

12B.1

Life After Death: Sport Advertising and the Commodification of the Past

Steven Jackson

School Of Physical Education, Sport & Exercise Sciences, University of Otago, New Zealand/New Zealand

In their bid to globalize transnational corporations (TNC's) and their allied promotional industries utilize a diverse range of strategies and synergies in order to insert into, and locate within, local/national cultures. Amongst their strategies TNC's invest in a range of powerful and innovative advertising and marketing campaigns. Amidst the pressure to attract and retain potential consumers as well as to distinguish their brands, corporations are engaging in a compulsive search for new icons, images and themes where nothing is sacred (Goldman and Papson, 1996). While various shock tactics such as sex, tragedy and violence have become commonplace another popular strategy is that of drawing on the past. Here, the advertising industry engages in the use of nostalgia, memory and the appropriation of personal and collective history. This paper exams the use of dead celebrities in sport advertising in order to highlight a range of moral, ethical, social and legal issues.

12B.2

Searching for Elysium: Post-Amateur Sport and the Socio-Cultural

David Rowe

Institute For Culture And Society, Western Sydney University/Australia

The 21st century has seen an acceleration of the trends of commercialisation, professionalisation, inter/transnationalisation and globalisation that first gathered speed in the 19th century. All countries have been required to deal with the attendant pressures on their nationally-constituted sport fields, both self-initiated and externally-induced. Australia, the focus of this paper, is no exception to this rule, but is unusually susceptible to the tensions inherent in its crowded media sport market, which includes four competing codes of football, all of which are belatedly developing women's involvement in their sport. Rugby union, as the last of the major amateur sports in Australia to become fully professional (in 1995), is of particular interest to an analysis of sport fields in transition. It was ripe for international commercial development, and became the subject of an intense battle between Australia's two most important media proprietors of that time – Rupert Murdoch and Kerry Packer – with the former prevailing and securing the broadcast rights to the new domestic and international professional entity SANZAR (South Africa, New Zealand, Australia). Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data derived from two Australian Research Council-supported studies, this paper focuses on rugby union in Australia as an exemplar of the compression of processes of long duration evident across the entire Australian sport field. It analyses the social patterning of taste and practice in sport participation and spectatorship (including mediated), arguing that conflicting mythologies and commercial priorities have undermined sport's oft-repeated claims of transcendence and nobility.

12B.3

Twenty Years After: Czech Heroes and Fallen Heroes of Nagano 1998 Olympic Games

Alice Němcová Tejkalová

Institute Of Communication Studies And Journalism, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University/Czech Republic

Twenty years ago, in February 1998 almost the whole Czech Republic was excited about the victory of its ice-hockey players in Olympic tournament in Nagano. After coming back from Japan, the players were spectacularly welcomed by both tens of thousands of common people and the politicians, including the president Václav Havel. The goal-keeper Dominik Hašek, "enfant terrible" and very famous NHL star Jaromír Jágr and the captain Vladimír Růžička were extremely covered by the media. The same case was another Nagano hero Kateřina Neumannová, a classic skier who gained silver and bronze medals there and arrived in Prague with the ice-hockey team and was also greatly celebrated. All four athletes had great careers after the Nagano Olympics, but not all of them have stayed in the positive hero stereotype. The "Nagano mania" was supported heavily by Czech Television's live coverage of both ice-hockey tournament and skiing races, and media coverage also assisted the social fall of some of those heroes. Based on the theory about myths and archetypes in sports journalism and a concept of fallen heroes popularised by Lawrence Wenner, and using the content analysis, the paper presents the development within the Czech media coverage of Dominik Hašek, Jaromír Jágr, Vladimír Růžička and Kateřina Neumannová. It compares different media narratives of each personality, since also their life stories have differed, and shows how diversely the media picture of four people who were equally celebrated in 1998 evolved over 20 years.

12B.4

Is the Media in Sync? Examining Media Portrayal of Mixed Synchronized Swimming Duet at FINA World Championships

Alanna Harman, Emese Ivan, Tuija Parikka, Joyce'Alyn Payne

Sport Management, St John's University/United States of America

As international sporting federations look to advance their organizations there has been an increased focus on creating mixed gender sporting events as a means to achieve gender equality. Synchronized swimming, which has limited participation at World Championships and Olympics Games exclusively to females, recently opened its doors to male competitors. The mixed duet event (a duo comprised of one female, one male) has been added to the FINA World Championship in 2017 and to the official program for the 2020 Olympic Games.

Researchers have confirmed that the particular way in which a sporting event or athlete is framed when covered by the media has the potential to impact consumers' perceived reality of the event (Hardin, Lynn, Walsdorf, & Hardin, 2002). While much attention has been paid to the contrast of how male and female athletes are portrayed it is nearly non-existent for males competing in non-traditional male sports; and what research has been conducted on males in traditional gender appropriate sports has found that men and boys are regulated by an orthodox form of masculinity (Connell, 1995), making the mixed synchronized swimming duet a ripe context for empirical examination.

This study will examine the media portrayal of the mixed duet synchronized swimming event at the 2017 FINA World Championships. Visual content will be coded using the framework established by Ring, Lebel, and Harman (2017), and written content will be analyzed using discourse analysis.

12C. SPORT ORGANIZATIONS IN SWITZERLAND: CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS / LEISURE

Friday, June 8, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 2212

12C.1

Volunteer profile, motivation and intention for future volunteering at the European Transplant Sport Week

Anna-Katriina Salmikangas¹, Ng Kwok², Essi Kähkönen²

¹Faculty Of Sport And Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä/Finland, ²Faculty Of Sport And Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä/Finland

Volunteering in competitions for special groups has not been studied as much as volunteering in other competitions. This study utilised survey data from supportive volunteer tasks at the 2016 European Transplant Sport Week to describe the motivation profile and individual intention for future volunteering. Volunteering was presented in the framework of the collective and reflexive styles of volunteering and the characteristics of the postmodern society. In the postmodern society, reflexive volunteering with its self-serving interests and episodic nature seems to be replacing the collective volunteering based on traditions and the sense of community. The data were collected through a web-based survey with the response rate of 52 % (n=95). Almost two-thirds (63 %) of the volunteers were female and the remainder (37 %) male. The average age was 50 years (SD=17y). A third (33 %) were retired and 46 % were still working. Principal component analysis was conducted on the Special Event Motivation Scale (SEVMS) to study volunteer motivation. The six components were alteration & free time, career & commitment, events opportunities, purposive and solidarity. Purposive and solidarity were the most important components. Intention for future volunteering in sports clubs was lower than volunteering in sport events, transplant sport events or other disability sport events. The results support the notion that volunteer motivation had more features of the collective style of volunteering. In addition, volunteers seemed to prefer the episodic forms of volunteering, which reflects the reflexive volunteerism.

12C.2

Satisfaction of volunteers in sports clubs in Europe: individual and structural factors

Siegfried Nagel¹, Jeroen Scheerder², Karsten Elmoose-Østerlund³, Geoff Nichols⁴, Christoph Breuer⁵, Svenja Feiler⁶, Dirk Steinbach⁷, Szilvia Perenyi⁸, Ørnulf Seippel⁹, Monika Piatkowska¹⁰, Ramon Llopis-Goig¹¹

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Voluntary work is still the most important resource that allows sports clubs to exist and to offer interesting programmes to their members. However, sports clubs often have difficulties in having enough qualified volunteers. Therefore, the question arises what characterises clubs that are successful in recruiting and retaining volunteers. In this context, volunteer satisfaction is a crucial factor for long-term commitment of volunteers (Schlesinger, Egli & Nagel, 2013). The aim of this paper is to analyse which individual and organisational factors play a role for the volunteer satisfaction. The analysis is guided by the multilevel model for the analysis of sport clubs (Nagel et al., 2015) and the concept of volunteer job satisfaction in sport clubs (Schlesinger et al., 2013). The empirical analysis is based on the research project "Social Inclusion and Volunteering in Sports Clubs in Europe" (SIVSCE) which consists of comparative data from ten European countries. For this paper the data collected on the club (n= 642) as well as on the member level (n=13,082) were connected in a multilevel design.

The comparison of the satisfied with the unsatisfied volunteers demonstrates that the most relevant factor is recognition (volunteer work is appreciated). The factors leadership (feedback and information) and support of volunteers show also relevant effects for volunteers' satisfaction whereas material incentives as well as interesting tasks and autonomy play a less important role. The size of the club (number of members) as well as having a paid manager have no significant effect on the satisfaction of volunteers.

12C.3

Sports clubs as a medium for integrating immigrants

Jenny Adler Zwahlen

Institute Of Sport Science, University of Bern/Switzerland

Sports clubs play an important role in integration policy debates. This raises the question of the extent sports clubs deal with the issue and actually provide integration services for immigrants. The focus of research is the objectives and measures at a club level, as well as the perceived integration of members. Based on a research design that considered the individual and organizational level, 50 sports clubs and 780 sports club members (mean age = 21.0 years; ♀: 37.7%; immigrants: 38.2%) in Switzerland were examined by a written questionnaire. Nearly half of the football, basketball, martial arts, gymnastics, mountain and snow sports clubs indicate less than 10% migrant membership, and the other half of the clubs between 11% and 75% migrant membership. The following results should be noted: For 60% of sports clubs "openness to all population groups" is a very important goal; 48% have volunteers with a migrant background; discrimination and serious problems due to cultural diversity hardly occur. Sports club members are relatively well integrated socially, regardless of their migration status. Immigrants of the first generation sometimes have lower values of social inclusion than the third generation and natives. Initial analyses suggest that structural features of clubs like a high proportion of migrants, active integration work, and communication on integration issues can support the social integration. Thus, sports clubs can make an important contribution to the integration of young immigrant people. Nonetheless, inclusive efforts are needed at member and club level.

12D. SPORT AND YOUTH

Friday, June 8, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 2218

12D.1

Understanding and researching youth football injuries with an interdisciplinary approach: Current literature and project experiences

Solveig Hausken, Astrid Schubring, Stefan Grau, Natalie Barker-Ruchti
Department Of Food And Nutrition, And Sport Science, University of Gothenburg/Sweden

Despite a large body of literature on sport injury risk factors and prevention strategies, children and youth sustain injuries. The injury rate is particularly acute in youth football (soccer). A recent IOC consensus statement on youth athletic development argues that the existing mostly one-dimensional and bio-medical injury knowledge is a reason for the lack of effective injury prevention strategies (Bergeron et al., 2015). To address this deficit, researchers are encouraged to conduct interdisciplinary injury research. The purpose of this presentation is to (a) introduce an interdisciplinary injury research project that had its starting point in a holistic perspective of injury and (b) consider implications for conducting research across disciplinary boundaries. We begin the presentation by outlining conceptual and methodological shortcomings of biomedical, psychological and sociological research on injury and injury development in youth football. Second, responding to the call for holistic injury research, we present the project "Injury-free children and adolescents: "Towards best practice in Swedish football (FIT project)". Third, we draw on FIT project communication data to present experiences and challenges of planning, developing and managing an interdisciplinary research project that aims to understand injury development holistically. We conclude the presentation with best interdisciplinary research practice implications.

12D.2

Impact of Independent Athletics Meets In The Philippines: The Blue Knights Track League Experience

Airnel Abarra

Office Of The Athletics, Ateneo de Davao University/Philippines

Since November 2014, Blue Knights Track League in Davao City, Philippines provides an alternative event for the Athletics community of Davao Region and other areas. Rooted on its vision of providing independent and consistent program for Athletics from five teams in Davao Region, the event reaches to different regions in Mindanao. Looking on the models of European Youth Athletics, the primary factor of leading countries in Athletics is having an active, vibrant, and strong community which is also self-sustaining on its initiatives and programs. This kind of model motivated the proponents to stage its own program thus the community organizes and provides better sporting experience especially in the grassroots program. The purpose of this study is to narrate the experience of Blue Knights Track League and how it operates as a role model in sustaining an independent Athletics event and program that compliments existing local, regional, national, and even international competitions. Through the initiative of its proponents, it further enhances the pool of Athletics in the communities and showcases national athletes to the community through skill-sharing and exchange programs and through its partnership with leading Athletics communities in the European Union. The significance of telling the story of Blue Knights Track League can provide baseline data and a model in helping other communities form their own independent grassroots programs in line with the initiatives from both public and private sectors. Thus it gives another perspective on how Athletics should be run and managed in the Philippines.

12D.3

The Japan Football Association and its Player Development Program: The Process of Gaining Legitimacy

Tomohiro Uozumi

Graduate School Of Education, Hokkaido University/Japan

The Japan Football Association (JFA) had to strengthen support for football in the country before introducing the Japan Professional Football League (J. League) in 1993 and before hosting the 2002 FIFA World Cup. Hence, the JFA initiated a “player development” program, which focused on kids and teenagers in Japan. Today, all young Japanese football players are considered to belong to what the JFA calls the “developing age.” The JFA has aggressively reformed some of the regulations governing Japanese teams and competitions, which focus on players who belong to the “developing age.” Some of JFA’s reforms have been based on the development models followed in certain European countries. However, the JFA had to face a few challenges. For instance, when the player development program was introduced, most Japanese teenagers played sports, including football, primarily for their school’s clubs. Therefore the JFA had to strike a balance between newly introduced European football system and the traditional Japanese system. This paper examines the extent to which the JFA can strike a balance between these rather different systems. It also seeks to identify the players who benefit from the player development program. The latter is especially relevant since the concept of “player development” has gained more “legitimacy” in Japan. This study is based on the participant observation method. The researcher obtained a coaching license from the JFA and observed the functioning of a football school club as a coach.

12E. OTHER

Friday, June 8, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: 2420

12E.1

The Sport Success of Iceland: A sociological analysis of how the national teams of a tiny nation emerged on the international sports scene

Vidar Halldorsson

Social Sciences, University of Iceland/Iceland

The achievements of the men’s national football team of Iceland have attracted widespread international attention. The team reached the quarterfinals of the 2016 European Championship and further qualified for the 2018 World Cup Finals – becoming the smallest populated nation to do so. How such a small nation - with a population of around 330.000 - could compete among the best, is the intriguing question that puzzles the football world. Interestingly however, Iceland has not only punched above its weight in men’s football but in all its major team sports, and more surprisingly; at the same time. This presentation is built on a case study on sports in Iceland – which has been published in the book “Sport in Iceland: How small nations achieve international success” - and consisted of formal and informal interviews, ethnographic observations and the use of published material. The results show how Icelandic national sport teams in different sports are driven by the same motivations, display the same characteristics and represent a similar style of play, giving way to common underlying cultural elements of the different teams. The results further indicate that Iceland has presently been able to exploit major weaknesses of more elite sports systems providing Iceland with an important advantage in team play. This study is an example of how sociology can shed important light on understanding collective sport achievement.

12E.2

The cultural heritage and contemporary meanings of tattoo~ A study of professional baseball players in Taiwan

Hsueh-Hung Cheng, Chuan Yu Kuan
Graduate Institute Of Physical Education, National
Taiwan Sport University/Taiwan

This research aims to explore the culture of tattooing in Taiwanese professional baseball players. Being a form of subculture, tattoos usually implicate negative and, often, gang-related meanings in Taiwan. However, tattoos possess different meanings amongst indigenous. The Atayal tribe, for example, regards it as a sign of glory and valor. The facial tattoo for indigenous symbolizes bravery and intelligence. At the same time, it also implicates classes in the tribal society. The mainstream and indigenous sets of values regarding tattoos collide on Taiwanese baseball fields in recent years. Tattoos are getting more ubiquitous among professional athletes in Taiwan. Taiwan's professional baseball League, Chinese Professional Baseball League (CPBL), which composed of over forty percent of indigenous players, has become a big stage for this bodily practice. More and more players have tattoos on their arms, necks or chests. The meanings of these tattoos vary for the players. It could be a fashion statement, a sign of glory, or a symbol of their indigenous cultural heritage. This essay aims to explore the meanings of these tattoos and their connection with class and indigenous culture. Finally, I would like to contrast the difference of the culture of tattoo between the East and West.

12E.3

From Diaspora to Globalization: Transformation of National Identity of Israel via World Baseball Classic

Yu-Hua Lo
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Taiwan Sport University/Taiwan

Nationalism has become one of the most popular subjects in the realm of sociology of sport. This likely due to at least two factors: (1) all states align nationalism with their sport teams and (2) globalization has increased attention given to nation identity and nationalism. One nation that offers some unique insights into the link between nationalism and sport is Israel. Israel is a state seeking to develop a national identity based largely on the historical diaspora of the Jews within the context of ongoing conflict and challenges by neighbouring Arab states. Adding to the challenge, while the media usually serves as a vehicle for the development and expression of national identity, within an increasingly capitalism-driven sport/media complex it may be more difficult to cultivate national identity. This paper analyzes the phenomenon of nationalism in Israeli sport, particularly within the context of globalization. The main research method is discourse analysis of online news outlets and the official website of the 2017 World Baseball Classic. The findings show that in the 2017 World Baseball Classic the rules of recruitment enabled Israel to identify many eligible Israeli players from the Major League system. However, due to the influence of the globalization of sport, these players had to abide by the contracts signed with their teams. As a consequence, while the Israeli diaspora may have helped with the development of baseball players (and other athletes) eligible to represent the nation, the rules and regulations of global corporate sport leagues often limit their participation. Hence, opposing forces of nationalism and globalization may collide resulting in challenges to the use of baseball (and other sports) for the development of national identity in Israel.

12E.4

Building public health capacity through organisational change in the sport system

Amy Carrad, Anne-Maree Parrish, Heather Yeatman
School Of Health & Society, University of
Wollongong/Australia

Introduction: Sports clubs are increasingly used as settings for health promotion initiatives directed at children but the public health capacity of these settings has been overlooked. This study explored the process and impact of a health promotion-related organisational change initiative on the environment and culture of gymnastics settings in New South Wales (NSW), Australia. **Methods:** The study included the state association (Gymnastics NSW) and five gymnastics clubs from one region of NSW. The program framework was jointly developed by participants and the researchers to build the capacity of Gymnastics NSW to support affiliated clubs to become health-promoting settings. Evaluation included interviews with organisational representatives to explore experiences of the program. **Results:** Gymnastics NSW adjusted existing organisational structures and resources to support clubs to develop individualised health promotion action plans. Four of the five clubs adapted physical or social environments to promote healthy eating or mental wellbeing among members. Leadership and the organisational culture of gymnastics settings were key factors influencing the generation of organisational change. **Conclusions:** This research demonstrated the potential of a low-cost, multi-level, organisational change intervention to create health-promoting gymnastics settings. Involvement of organisational leaders in program development and action planning was important for tailoring strategies in diverse club contexts. Despite positive impacts, organisational culture (private enterprise and competition) impacted adoption of health promotion as a core value in participating organisations. Sustained organisational change may result from professional regulatory requirements (e.g. accreditation and affiliation), policy direction and funding (for organisational change, not program delivery) from relevant government departments.

12F. SPORT & DISABILITY (French Session)

Friday, June 8, 2018

13:30 - 15:00

Room: ISDC 1

12F.1

Les sportives « handicapées physiques », des femmes modèles? Etude de cas d'une mise en scène télévisuelle de l'émission « Madame TV » de la Radio Télévision Suisse, 1967.

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Lausanne/Switzerland, ²Institu Des Sciences Du Sport,
Université de Lausanne/Switzerland

Norbert Elias envisageait l'histoire comme « le laboratoire du sociologue ». Si c'est la figure du blessé de guerre qui est présentée comme la figure historique majeure du « handicapé sportif » en France, et plus globalement en Europe (Ruffié & Ferez, 2013), quelles sont les figures historiques de la femme « handicapée sportive » qui ont été construites par les médias? Pour étudier cette question, nous développons une exploration sociohistorique d'archives télévisuelles des années 1950 à aujourd'hui. Nous souhaitons travailler non plus sur l'image fixe (De Léséleuc et al., 2010) mais sur l'image animée et sonorisée, celle qui montre les personnages en mouvement et en paroles, qui est un concentré de données sur les figures du handicap (Korff-Sausse, 2010). Suite à Macé (2000), nous étudions les contenus télévisuels comme des configurations médiatiques singulières qui reflètent, à chaque époque et dans chaque région ou pays, « les ambivalences et les compromis produits par le conflit des représentations qui oppose dans l'espace public des acteurs inscrits dans des rapports sociaux de pouvoir et de domination » (p. 248). Cette communication présentera les configurations médiatiques singulières mises au jour par l'étude de la mise en scène d'une monitrice de ski « handicapée » dans un document d'archive de la Radio Télévision Suisse: un reportage de 25 minutes de l'émission « Madame TV », diffusé le 20 mai 1967 sous le titre « Vivre son handicap: 3 portraits de jeunes femmes comme les autres », et réalisé par Jean Bovon.

12F.2

Structuration du handisport en Guadeloupe. Entre dépendances et revendications à l'autonomie en contexte post-colonial

Sébastien Ruffié¹, Gaël Villoing²

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La situation post-coloniale induit des rapports de domination par « l'impératif d'assimilation universelle » (Taguieff, 1995: 388) propice à créer des formes silencieuses de minorisation des minorités. Elle entraîne ainsi pour ces dernières de multiples dépendances (statutaire, économique, politique, culturelle, identitaire, corporelle) et des revendications à l'autonomie (Memmi, 1979). Dans ce cadre, les institutions (politiques, économiques, culturelles, sportives...) apparaissent comme des vecteurs de cette imposition post-coloniale par les valeurs, les manières de voir et de faire, issues des anciennes métropoles, qu'elles diffusent auprès des minorités concernées (Douglas, 1986). Dans ce travail sur la Guadeloupe, ancienne colonie française devenue département en 1946, nous nous intéressons à la structuration de l'offre sportive pour les déficients physiques, considérant cette population dans une double sujétion propre à la situation post-coloniale et à leurs différences corporelles. Nous émettons l'hypothèse qu'à travers la structuration des activités handisportives peuvent se lire les rapports de domination et de double dépendance, tout comme les revendications à l'autonomie portées par ce groupe. Pour cette étude, nous avons réalisé un ensemble d'entretiens semi directifs (n=30) analysés par des grilles thématiques. Les résultats obtenus pointent combien les acteurs sont dans une oscillation entre désir d'assimilation à une organisation et à un modèle corporel dominant, fondant en partie des dépendances, et revendications d'une autonomie organisationnelle et culturelle, par l'affirmation de leur double spécificité de guadeloupéens et de handicapés.

12F.3

Les singuliers rapports entre « handicap mental » et « sport » dans une association sociale et sportive de personnes handicapées physiques en Guadeloupe

Gaël Villoing¹, Sébastien Ruffié²

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Le rôle du sport pour les personnes handicapées mentales est encore questionné dans ses effets en termes de destigmatisation et d'intégration sociale. Si certains travaux pointent l'utilité du sport dans une vision sanitaire (Genolini, 2007), d'autres soulignent ses limites « normalisatrices » dans sa dimension compétitive (Compte, 2015). Dans cette présentation, nous aborderons le cas d'une association guadeloupéenne « de » personnes handicapées physiques, dite « auto-gérée » (Laville et Sainsaulieu, 2001), originale sur le plan de la sociologie des organisations du handicap: la KAHMA. Première association auto-organisée créée en 1981, elle promeut d'emblée le sport dans un objectif de revendication sociale (Villoing *et al.*, 2015), avant de devenir une association gestionnaire d'établissements spécialisés dans la prise en charge de déficients intellectuels (Villoing et Ruffié, 2014). Que produit cette originalité organisationnelle sur la conception de la prise en charge? Plus particulièrement, quelles sont les enjeux poursuivis au travers des activités physiques et sportives (APS) proposées aux pensionnaires? Nous verrons qu'au sein de ces structures, les APS y sont développées dans une logique sanitaire et compétitive. Un petit groupe de patients « polyhandicapés » participe depuis plusieurs années au championnat de France de sport adapté en kayak. A partir d'entretiens semi-directifs (5) réalisés auprès des dirigeants associatifs et des professionnels, nous analyserons les logiques poursuivies à travers cette activité compétitive qui semble répondre aux tensions idéologiques entre, d'une part, la volonté d'ouverture défendue par les professionnels et, d'autre part, une double quête identitaire portée par les dirigeants.

12F.4

L'acceptation culturelle du handicap en Europe par le prisme des conflits législatifs sportifs

Ariane Gan

Sports, Politiques Et Transformations Sociales,
Université paris sud /France

Les pratiques sportives jouent un rôle central dans la notion de participation à la société et donc dans l'acceptation culturelle du handicap. D'ailleurs, L.MARTEL (2006) démontre que les politiques publiques utilisent le sport comme un levier social par le transfert d'un certain nombre de « valeurs » (citoyenneté, égalité des chances, etc). Notre recherche s'efforce de mettre en avant la place du regard culturel posé sur le handicap dans la création et l'exécution de réglementations internationales appliquées au programme paralympique. Pour ce faire, nous nous sommes centrés sur les conflits entre athlètes paralympiques et institutions sportives internationales, non relatifs au dopage mais concernant toute autre forme de désaccord. Notre terrain d'étude cible les pays membres de l'Union européenne dont le caractère hétéroclite de leurs histoires nous permet d'avoir un panel de données quant à la prise en compte du parasport. Nous avons opté pour une méthodologie à deux volets. D'une part, une analyse descendante de l'histoire du mouvement paralympique et de la prise en compte du handicap en Europe ; d'autre part, une analyse ascendante par entretiens et histoires de vie des athlètes et institutions sportives en situation de « conflits ». L'objectif de cette étude est de comprendre quel impact a la culture nationale et/ou européenne sur l'image du corps sportif en situation de handicap et sur le parasport de haut niveau. Nous tentons ici de comprendre si la source des conflits est d'origine culturelle et si, de fait, il pourrait être possible de créer un espace parasportif européen homogène?

POSTER VIEWING

Wednesday, June 6, 2018

16:00 - 17:00

Ground Floor, Synathlon Building

P1

Methodology of the Unimpressed: On Becoming Zen

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The crisis of representation in social science research raised important questions surrounding issues of voice, power, agency, and social responsibility. These concerns persist and scholars must actively engage a number of ethical considerations when conducting and representing research involving human subjects. This proves especially important in instances where subjects are hesitant to participate in research or when they might be categorically viewed as untrustworthy as is often the case with refugees. This presentation/poster considers the methods and ethics of sociological research through my attempt to tell one refugee's life story in sport. This refugee is my father, Zenovy (Zen) Chawansky, a Ukrainian-American who spent his early years in several displaced persons (DP) camps in Germany. This presentation/poster considers how familial relationships impact the shape, direction, and timeline for research and offers insights on working with subjects who are reluctant participants. It also offers unique historical perspectives of the place of sport for refugees/DPs in the mid-1940s.

P2

Equity, Organisational Commitment and Atrophy Among Physical Education Teachers of Tehran City

Elahe Riahi¹, Tayebbeh Zargar¹, Hamid Soryan²

¹Faculty Of Physical Education, Islamic Azad University/Iran, ²Faculty Of Sport Science, Islamic Azad University/Iran

This research investigated the relationship of perceived equity with organisational commitment and atrophy of female physical education teachers of Tehran city. The efficiency and development of any organisation depends largely on the correct use of human resources. As organisations grow and develop more, then the problems and importance of controlling and managing this great force increase. The results show that the organisational commitment of teachers is high and there is a positive and significant relationship between organisational commitment and equity perceptions. The only component of emotional commitment that can be predicted is atrophy. In the present research it was observed that organisational commitment is relatively high among teachers. The results showed that there are relatively high levels of atrophy among the teachers. Accordingly, if we consider the need to acquire success and participation in organisational affairs, the need for having a good and proper job which can increase emotional commitment level, then we can expect that the state and condition of these factors can affect the psychological and mental and characteristic of the teacher. This causes atrophy in and depletes personal characteristics. As well, these factors can have influence on performance and efficiency. Therefore, it is suggested that the managers must pay much attention to this subject. They should evaluate the staffs' equity perceptions, the working environment, the staff's psychological and personal factors, and compare the procedure of variables every two years.

P3

The Influences of the Educational Theory of Progressivism in Modern Physical Education

Jong-Hoon Yu¹, Wojciech Cynarski², Ferman Konukman³, Emi Tsuda⁴, Jun-Hyung Baek⁵

¹Health And Physical Education, Glenville State College/United States of America, ²Physical Education, University of Rzeszów/Poland, ³Sport Science, Qatar University/Qatar, ⁴Physical Education Teacher Education, West Virginia University/United States of America, ⁵Exercise Science, University of Maine/United States of America

Since the inception of the earliest programs that could be considered as physical education, American physical education has gone through several transitions. The period from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries is especially important for a careful examination of the objectives of physical education in terms of its history in the United States. In general, there is visible a distinct movement away from an almost exclusive emphasis on the physical health of the student to a concept of real concern for the education and state of the whole person, mind and body. A major component in the development of the concept of physical education may have resulted from the influence of the educational theory of progressivism. At the turn of the twentieth century, the progressive education movement, as part of the larger sociopolitical movement of general reform, was "mainstreamed" in American educational philosophy. In such a cultural environment, we can assume that the educational theory of progressivism had a profound influence on the evolution of physical education practices. This poster hopes to clearly define the educational theory of progressivism and show how it was applied to the methodology of modern physical education in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

P4

The attitudes of college student-athletes and coaches toward gay men and lesbian athletes in Taiwan.

Yu-Hsien Tseng

Department Of Athletics, National Taiwan University/Taiwan

This study focused on the attitudes and experiences of collegiate student-athletes and coaches toward gay and lesbian in Taiwan. The questions of this study were: (1) to understand the experiences of collegiate student-athletes in contact with gay and lesbian; (2) to probe the experiences and attitudes of collegiate coaches in contact with gay and lesbian. This study adopted both quantitative and qualitative method. At first stage, the survey conducted for collecting data to recognize the attitudes of collegiate student-athletes from Taiwan; meanwhile, the in-depth interview deployed on coaches to gather the experiences of in contact with gay and lesbian student-athletes. The participants are 150 collegiate student-athletes and 5 coaches. It was found that collegiate student-athletes presented positive attitude toward gay men and lesbian athletes, and coaches with younger age demonstrated more inclusive attitude toward gay men and lesbian student-athletes. It is anticipated that the results of this study can add Asian perspectives into international sporting homosexuality studies, and as the reference of promoting gender equality in sport.

P5

Media coverage at Rio 2016 Olympics: construction of women soccer player's image by the press

Clarissa Raposo

Programa De Pós-graduação Em Ciências Sociais, Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)/Brazil

This study analyzes the construction of the image of women's soccer player from material published by the Brazilian and North American press during the period of the Olympic Games held in Rio de Janeiro, in 2016. The work promotes a wide theoretical discussion about the relevance of the study of sport under sociological perspectives, relating it to gender issues in soccer, exploring the reproduction of stereotypes by online and television media. Also, observes data about human development through sport recently obtained and disseminated by international organizations, problematizing the current scientific references in the area and verifying the current state of gender education in two different sociocultural contexts.

P6

Thank God for Stretch Jeans

Anna Hafsteinsson Östenberg, Matilda Elfgaard
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Introduction As an athlete, your body can be your best friend and your worst enemy. Whatever your relationship to your body, it is still your most important tool for succeeding in your sport. The athlete works hard, but society has its own criteria for the “perfect” body, which sometimes may contradict the ideal of the sport. The aim of this study was to investigate Swedish female throwers’ views of their bodies and how they look at the paradox of the body ideal of society against that of the sport. **Materials and Methods** Eight female throwers (age 20–41) were interviewed using two focus groups: F1 (age 20–22) and F2 (age 26–41). Results were analysed using Higgins Self-discrepancy Theory (1987) and Social Comparison Theory by Festinger (1954) **Result** Results show that although athletes had made their choice of putting the Performance body before the Appearance body, they sometimes felt like “anomalies” or outsiders in society as well as in the world of athletics. **Conclusion** This study should drive the discussion on body image and help to create a modern supportive, equal and open climate in athletics and other sports, where all body types are welcomed, understood, appreciated and valued, not just by those in line with the predominant beauty ideals of society.

P7

Professional baseball match-fixing scandals in Taiwan, 1997-2010: A Confucianism perspective

Ping-Chao Lee
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University of Education/Taiwan

Sports are generally culturally diverse, and, interestingly, the continuous spread of corruption in sports has evolved into a global issue. Based on the theoretical concepts of Confucianism, this study attempts to link and identify those concepts of Confucianism to the repetitive occurrences of match-fixing within the Taiwanese professional baseball system through the notion of ‘Five Cardinal Relationships’ (Wulun). The empirical research was conducted with nine in-depth interviews including syndicates, baseball coaches, and former professional baseball players and so on. The interview data are supplemented by analyses of documentary sources such as Taiwanese court transcripts of match-fixing cases, academic articles, and media and press commentaries. The results indicate that “Wulun” concepts can be characterized as a form of Confucianism in which social and familial relations configure “support” for various groups of actors. While fixing games to serve their employers, players act against the law to show their loyalty to the club; this action is correlated with the ruler-subject relationship in the Confucian Wolun. Maintaining collective harmony and loyalty in sibling relationships implies a senior-oriented buddy system, which helps develop the brotherhood sentiment and the ethics of seniority among baseball players, sharing features similar to sibling relationships in Wolun. Criminal groups bribed friends/teammates to manipulate players to become involved in professional baseball match-fixing. These results show that Confucianism and the manipulation of match-fixing were present in the Taiwanese professional baseball system. Meanwhile, the Confucian Wolun emerged as a new theoretical framework in the literature on sports corruption.

P8

Attainment in sports: Relationship between Team Cohesion and success

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The main aim of study was to examine the relationship between task cohesiveness and team success in elite teams using composite team estimates of cohesion. A secondary aim was to determine statistically the consistency (i.e. 'groupness') present in team members' perceptions of cohesion. The subjects were 16 volleyball teams and 8 soccer teams and consisted of 120 males and 104 females with ages between 18-24 years. Group Environment Questionnaire (Carron et al., 1985) with 18 items was used to measure team cohesion: Individual Attractions to the Group-Task (4 items), Individual Attractions to the Group-Social (5 items), Group Integration-Task (5 items) and Group Integration- Social (4 items). A 9-point Likert scale responses were provided. Team success was calculated on team's total winning percentage for the games in championship schedule. Measures were recorded towards the end of each team's competitive season. Our results indicate that cohesion as demonstrated by Individual Attractions to the Group-Task, was remarkable both for volleyball ($r = 0.58$, $P < 0.01$) and soccer ($r = 0.71$, $P < 0.05$). The relationship between cohesion and success using Group Integration-Task as the operational measure of cohesiveness showed a similar pattern. That is, for volleyball, a significant relationship ($r = 0.59$, $P < 0.01$) of very large magnitude (effect size = 1.41) was obtained. For soccer, the relationship was not statistically substantial ($r = 0.55$, $P > 0.05$). It was concluded that there is a strong relationship between cohesion and team success. Further research using multi-level statistical techniques is recommended.

P9

Violence and Sport: The Case of Professional Football in Turkey

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Violence in sport is not only inescapable regardless of all kinds of measures, research and regulations; contributors to the epidemic of violence are on the increase as well. The purpose of this research is to analyze some of the violence related records in Turkish professional football games regarding the managers, technical personnel, coaches, players and fans. For this aim, we analyzed the punishment records of 127 professional football clubs took part during the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 Turkish professional football seasons. Total 1156 games within the respective team's league were examined in terms of the punishments given to the managers, technical personnel, coaches, players and fans. The types of fouls considered were the ten behaviors in total defined within the football disciplinary regulations regarding violence and aggressive behaviors such as unsportsmanlike conduct, unsportsmanlike statements, unsportsmanlike conduct as a team, attack on personal rights, threatening, spitting, discrimination and ideological propaganda, fouls-attacks-fight, field incidents and fans using foul language. Other types of punishment were excluded. According to results, %39.01 of the 781 punishments during the 2014-2015 season and %37.80 of the 756 punishments during the 2015-2016 season were (co)performed by managers, technical personnel, coaches and players. The representations of violence and tendency to violence or aggressiveness were identified in Turkish Professional football leagues and, these representations, practices or behaviors were observed repeatedly. Issues regarding these various forms of violence and measures and the changes needed at different levels to tackle them were discussed.

Keywords: Aggressive Behavior, Soccer, Coach, Manager, Violence

P10

Men's Rhythmic Gymnastics and its internationalization: a study from Bourdieu's concepts

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The appearing of the European Gymnastic Movement presenting four main ways to exercise was a milestone in the 19th Century. The Swedish method, at that time, was introduced in several European countries, including Asia. Although being a consolidated method, inside those countries, other gymnastic disciplines arise and become legitimate until nowadays. In Japan, Men's Rhythmic Gymnastics (MRG) appears and consolidates over the years nationally, but not worldwide. In order to deeply understand the reason for this development, which has not happened in other countries that have also been influenced by Swedish gymnastics, we have done a bibliographical review about the MRG, as well as historical, cultural and social facts that permeate its appearance. Using Bourdieu's concepts, we managed to determine that, although the Swedish gymnastics field was different from MRG, it was the basis of knowledge of this gymnastic, generating fields in each country influenced by their own historical, cultural and social factors from the end of the 19th to the 20th century. The Japanese field embraces the Swedish method as fundamental in its *habitus* and uses cultural capitals from other fields, such as Chinese with *kung-fu* and the German gymnastics' field with the apparatus gymnastics. We conclude that although it emerged from a European consolidated gymnastic method, it has its own logic and can be considered a new practice or new form of old practices, which was defined in the course of its own history and can only be understood from its history, justifying its difficulty of development worldwide.

P11

Content analysis of Iranian media coverage of Wrestling before and after the 2016 Olympics

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The present study offers a content analysis of Iran sports media coverage of the national sport of wrestling before and after the 2016 Olympic Games. Drawing upon both an interpretive paradigm and deductive approach, the study examined both photo (visual) and text (narrative) representations of numerous media outlets including: Khorasan sports media, Sport News, Abrar Sports, Iran Sports, Keyhan Sports, Fars News Agency and Online Readings for the period July-September, 2016. A classification system was developed to examine the frequency, nature and importance of media content of wrestling. The findings reveal that the sport of wrestling received significant media coverage with the results: Fars News Agency (20.9%), Khabar online news (16.7%), Khabar Sport (17%), Iran sports (11.7%), Keyhan sports (13.6%), Abrar sports (11.7%), and Khorasan sports (5.7%). In addition, the results indicated that of all athletes, Hasan Yazdani, received the most media coverage.

P12

Communication System in The Plan for Healthy China 2030

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In 2016, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee approved 'the plan for Healthy China 2030', which is a general guideline document for promoting Chinese people's health in the coming 15 years, stressing that medical policy and disease treatment are not the only key points to keep people healthy. The emphasis in the next 15 years should be on disease prevention and encouraging people to adopt healthy lifestyle. So our focus is: how to let people realize the importance of physical exercise and practice in daily life?

This dissertation analyzes that the communication factors that affect the behavior of exercise habits could be plotted against two dimensions: society and effect.

On the society dimension, the system consists of three levels. The macro-factors include the social environments and atmosphere controlled by the government and media. The product and advertisement given by enterprises and associations build up the medium-factors. The social habits and behavior in routines of individuals make the micro-factors.

On the effect dimension, the communication system should be divided into three phases. Firstly, people need to physically touch the information through manipulative ways. Then the formation and evolution of the health concept happened in their brains. Finally, the healthy behavior and lifestyle start and develop in their life.

Both of the dimensions are the ways to understand the logic behind this system, and how to use this system to make people into habit of regular exercise and carry out The Plan for Healthy China 2030.

P13

The application of ecology intervention model in adolescent health promotion

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At present, Chinese youth sports activity is inadequate. Academic stress, lifestyle and so on, which leads to the habit of sitting for a long time, and other factors affect the health of teenagers. The poor health of teenagers has attracted experts and the Chinese government attention. This paper discusses the connotation of ecological intervention model and adolescent health. It uses the application of ecological intervention to achieve the goal and expectation of promoting young people's health. By analyzing individual, family, organizational, environmental, and policy levels, the effects of these five levels on the health of teenagers are components in the ecological intervention model. The individual level mainly includes the regularity of meals, the intake of vegetable fruits, smoking and drinking, personal hygiene, physical exercise, and the quality of sleep. The family level includes family members and family dietary nutrition. The environmental level mainly includes the haze weather and the network environment. The policy level mainly includes suggestions on strengthening youth physical education to enhance the physique of adolescents promulgated by the China's state council. The intervention path is constructed from the micro (individual), middle (family, organizational) and macro (environmental, policy) levels so that students, families, schools and country are no longer independent individuals, but engage in mutual promotion and common development. This requires experts and scholars from many different fields, including psychologists, sociologists, policy makers and so on. In the ecology intervention model, the members of all levels work together to intervene and create an ecological environment conducive to the healthy behavior of young people and accelerate healthy development. It is helpful for young people to form good exercise and healthy behavior, while promoting the healthy development of teenagers.

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